

THE READER

A REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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Sectional Meetings daily, as usual, from the 7th to the 12th inclusive.

Wednesday, 13th September.—Concluding General Meeting.

Thursday, 7th September.—Soirée in the Town Hall.

Friday, 8th September.—Evening Lecture in the Town Hall.

Monday, 11th September.—Evening Lecture and Soirée.

Tuesday, 12th September.—Soirée in the Town Hall.

Saturday, 9th September.—Excursions to Warwick, and

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Thursday, 14th September.—Excursions to Dudley Caverns, the South Staffordshire Coal Fields and Ironworks; and to Lichfield, Walsall, Cannock Chase, and the Burton Breweries.

On and after August 7th, until September 2nd, Life Members who intend to be present at the Meeting may receive their Tickets by applying to the General Treasurer, and returning to him their Life Member's Invitation Circular; Annual Subscribers who wish to receive their Tickets must return their Invitation Circular, with £1 enclosed, to the General Treasurer, W. Spottiswoode, Esq., 50 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.

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MONDAY, 21.—Introduction of the Duke of Cleveland, K.G., President, by Lord Houghton, Ex-President, at the Castle; after which will be delivered the President's Address. Rev. Mr. Ormsby on the Castle. Public Dinner at Seven; the President in the Chair.

TUESDAY, 22.—Lumley Castle, Chester-le-Street; description by Rev. H. Blane. Lanchester. St. Cuthbert's College.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Durham Cathedral and Monastic Buildings, described by Mr. Gordon Hills. Finchale Abbey, by Mr. Edward Roberts.

THURSDAY, 24.—Barnard Castle. Staindrop Church, by Rev. Mr. Hodgson. Reception by the Duke of Cleveland at Raby Castle.

FRIDAY, 25.—Tynemouth Priory, by Mr. Gibson. Castle and Museum of Antiquaries at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Roman Walls and Friars' Monastery, by Rev. Dr. Bruce. Reception by Mr. Hodgson Hinde.

SATURDAY, 26.—Brancepeth Castle. Bishop Auckland. Darlington Church. Soirée in the New Town Hall, Durham. Soirées and Evening Meetings at the Castle.

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THE READER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1865.

THE WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

THE third annual report of a Society which has been working with much energy of late is now before us, and the perusal of it raises several interesting questions as to the present condition, habits, and desires of that part of our people who have furnished the stock-subject for our politicians of all shades during the late election. The Society we refer to is "The Working Men's Club and Institute Union." The name suggests at once what the objects of the Society are. The members have combined to promote the formation of Clubs and Institutes amongst artisans, mechanics, labourers—in short, amongst those of us Englishmen to whom the word Club has hitherto meant a weekly or fortnightly meeting at a public-house, for the purpose of paying up subscriptions, and too often of getting fuddled, to say the least, with adulterated liquor; and the word Institute, a hall or the like formal building, frequented by tradesmen, their wives, and other middle-class folk, to hear lectures, and on other so-called intellectual business, with which they, as a rule, have no sympathy, and at which they feel much as if they were intruders. If previous failure in a work is a good reason for taking it up with fresh vigour, assuredly this Society have an unimpeachable *raison d'être*, for artisans' Clubs have taught the members the minimum of providence through the maximum of beer—an operation somewhat akin to tapping your water-but halfway down for the purpose of filling your tea-kettle; while Mechanics' Institutes, though doing good work in many ways, especially in the North of England, are avowedly not frequented by mechanics.

Turning, then, to the operations of the Union, the first question which occurs is, whether its promoters have not made a mistake in associating Clubs and Institutes together. There can be no doubt that Clubs, in the commonest sense of the word, are wanted at least as much amongst labouring men as in any other class. Their homes contain one sitting-room at most, and where there are children the wives are often only too glad to get the men out of the way for an hour or two in the evenings, if only they will keep out of mischief. But, except in the long summer evenings, the men will not, we were going to say cannot, keep out of mischief, mischief being, for this argument, unluckily synonymous with the public-house. They have simply no other place to go to under cover, and cannot be expected to take such ease as they get at the street corners. In every district of every great town this want of a decent place where they can meet and enjoy themselves is felt by a great majority of the men. Indeed, there are very few who do not in theory dislike the public-house and desire something better—so that there is no idea which is more popular, at the first blush, amongst them than this of Clubs. But their notions of such an institution are very different, ranging from a public-house of their own up to an educational establishment like the Working Men's College. Hence arises the difficulty of establishing these Clubs successfully. The usual course of operations is something of this kind: One or two of

some of the publications of the Union, and communicate with the Secretary, who forthwith arranges to come down and hold a meeting. This meeting is generally crowded, and the deputation from the Union enlarge upon the advantages of the proposed institution. One gentleman dwells upon the social side—a comfortable smoking-room, good and cheap tea and coffee, possibly good and cheap beer also, dominoes, chess, bagatelle, and lots of newspapers and talk—in fact, has in his own mind's eye, and puts before his audience, the counterpart of a West-end Club, arranged to suit subscribers of pence instead of subscribers of guineas. Another is full of the advantages to accrue from discussions, lectures, classes, and readings, which he urges are a necessary part of such institutions. Then the Secretary, probably, throws in a few more suggestions, in the shape of provident and co-operative societies, a penny bank, music classes, cricket and rowing clubs, and a great pic-nic organization for the summer months. The audience listen eagerly, put down their names by scores as members, and go away with the impression that millennium is close at hand in Pedlington New-town—each, however, carrying away with him just that part of the picture which jumps with his own fancy. Of the number, there are sure to be some five or six upon whom all the work will fall, and these, in conjunction, perhaps, with one or two gentlemen or tradesmen of the neighbourhood, who have joined as honorary members, set to work to organize the Club. Upon them the question of success or failure depends; and so far as we can judge from this report and the other publications of the Union, and the reports of their meetings in the papers, the result appears to be that wherever they are wise enough to keep the educational institute subordinate to the social club, and enough in earnest to give time and take trouble, their success is pretty certain. On the other hand, it appears to be proved that, although, as the report of the Salford Club remarks, working people prefer amusement to instruction, much like the rest of us, these Clubs, as a rule, languish unless they become something more than their richer counterparts in Pall-mall. There must be education of some kind, by periodical discussions, readings, lectures, or classes, otherwise a Club soon comes, like that at Coventry, referred to in the appendix to this report, to be "kept afloat by entertainments and honorary members," a sort of galvanized existence which we cannot but think very undesirable. We should quite agree with the Secretary of the Union, that a certain amount of co-operation from other classes of society must do good. A few honorary members will be of great use, both on account of their subscriptions, and because they are familiar with the working of societies, and can give advice as to rules and finance. But unless a Club can rely for the greater part of its expenses on the income arising from the subscriptions of ordinary members we very much doubt the policy of keeping it alive.

The experiment is a very interesting one, and is, as yet, in its infancy. The danger as it appears to us (speaking with much diffidence on a subject so complicated) into which the Union is likely to fall, is that of going too fast, and trying to do too much. It has established 116 Clubs in

two years and a-half, or at the rate of nearly one a week; and, in addition to this its chief function, has started a Magazine, is endeavouring to obtain funds for a large central hall, and to form "district organizations" under the management of "local district secretaries," whereby to promote fellowship between neighbouring Clubs, and the formation of new ones in all places where they are now wanting. We doubt whether all this machinery will not hinder the work rather than help it. The Rev. H. Solly, the energetic Secretary of the Union, believes and preaches that the establishment of these Clubs will be a great social revolution, and we are not prepared to deny his position. If labouring men of all classes can be brought out of the public-houses, and if they can be taught to appreciate Clubs sufficiently to subscribe to them, to bring their Friendly Societies, and Trade Societies, and Burial Societies there, to frequent them themselves both for social and educational purposes, no doubt our towns, great and small, would be far more decent and Christian places than they are now. We, too, look forward to the time when this great change will take place; we rejoice to recognize the signs that it is approaching; but we doubt whether its advent will be hastened by forcing. Every Club that is started without adequate means retards the movement. Every call you make on friends for central halls, district organizations, magazines, and the like ambitious projects, diverts funds and power from more humble and pressing work. It may be that all these things are necessary, that the time for them is fully come, that the Union is only judiciously guiding and not running away with the coach. If so, all is well; but we would in real friendliness beg the Council to remember that it is more true of the class they are striving to help than of any other, that what they do for themselves is worth more than all that can be done for them; and that if they want good butter they must let the cream rise.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

RICHARD COBDEN.

Richard Cobden, the Apostle of Free Trade: His Political Career and Public Services. A Biography. By John M'Gilchrist. (Lockwood and Co.)

NECESSARILY the time has not yet come for such a biography of Cobden as posterity will require. Some time is required for repose and contemplation, before the just measure of a man of mark, who has in his lifetime excited hostility and admiration, can be taken. But the time of waiting should not be too much prolonged. Cobden has not been an actor in State intrigues, or a depository of State secrets to be locked up, according to custom, for several generations; and, with his guileless nature, plain way of life among plain people, and domestic and social virtues, there can be nothing to prevent a comparatively early publication of all that will be required to elucidate his life and character for contemporaries and posterity. The best biography must always be that of one who, being a capable writer, knew his hero personally and well. This was well said long ago by a master of biography. "They only who live with a man," said Dr. Johnson, "can write his life with any genuine exactness and discrimination, and few people who have lived with a man know what to remark about him." The author of the pretentious, but not altogether valueless, volume before us, is certainly not the capable contemporary

biographer. There is no sign in Mr. M'Gilchrist's biography of any particular personal knowledge of Cobden; and, as we have mentioned Dr. Johnson, we may say of the style of this volume that it resembles Dr. Johnson's in sesquipedalian words and ponderous sentences—and in nothing else. Can there be any more foolishly ambitious and vilely ponderous writing than Mr. M'Gilchrist's description of Cobden's death? "As the church bells were concluding their summoning peals to the houses of God throughout the land, the spiritual essence which had for nearly sixty-one years inhabited a human fabric which the Deity had made very eminently a home for the habitation of His gracious Spirit, returned to Him who gave it, and who providentially directed its energies so largely to the advantage of His human creatures." The capital H's are Mr. M'Gilchrist's, from whom we thus learn that God made Cobden's body "very eminently a home for the habitation of His (God's) gracious Spirit!" But we will not break a butterfly on the wheel by pursuing criticism of the style of this "Biography."

An interesting fact, which, we believe, has not before been printed, is stated in this volume: that within three months of Cobden's death, he received an offer from Mr. Gladstone of the post of Chairman of the Board of Audit, and promptly and decidedly declined it. That important post had been long held by Mr. Edward Romilly, whose resignation is believed to have been for some time in Lord Palmerston's hands, before the offer was made in January of this year to Mr. Cobden. The post has been since given to Sir William Dunbar, a Lord of the Treasury, whose merits are not known beyond Government circles, and who unites with the Chairmanship of the Board of Audit the Comptrollership of the Exchequer, lately resigned by the aged Lord Monteagle. The union of these offices was probably contemplated when Mr. Gladstone made his offer to Richard Cobden. The acceptance of the offer would have necessitated Cobden's retirement from the House of Commons; and, unless from consciousness of failing health, he would probably have been loth to leave the scene of his greatness. But Mr. M'Gilchrist states, probably on good authority, that he gave as the reason of his refusal, "that he could not subject himself to the pain and annoyance, which his discharge of the duties must involve, of witnessing and appearing to sanction, without any power to prevent, the scandalous and unnecessary waste of public money." This is a startling statement to be recorded as having been received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, now member for South Lancashire, from Richard Cobden, whose authority, great when he was living, death has made greater. On the question of economical government, Cobden was perhaps somewhat one-sided; much of the economy he urged involved other questions, on which, even though he were right, difference of opinion was reasonable; and it may be that he did not take sufficiently into account the reacting and reproducing benefits of expenditure, or the economy of *prestige*. But enough remains in what the public knows of administrative abuses—too much let alone since Mr. Layard turned from an administrative reformer into an official—and of the shortcomings of our audit system—lately confessed in no scanty terms by Mr. Gladstone—to make the public give heed to the solemn denunciation of wasteful expenditure said to have been addressed, shortly before his death, under circumstances which enhance the force of the warning, by Mr. Cobden to the present Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Cobden's first public speech was made at Manchester, in 1835, when he was thirty-one, on a subject of local interest—the incorporation of Manchester—and it is stated, on apparently unexceptionable authority, to have been a signal and disheartening failure. This must have been from nervousness and timidity. The power of fluent, correct, and concise expression must have been his by nature. No orator ever showed more unmistakably

that his speeches were never written out or learnt by heart, even in portions, and that the words fitted themselves together as he went on through topics which had been well thought over. The pure, chaste, and nervous oratory of Cobden—a poor yeoman's son, with no school education beyond what he got when very young at a village grammar-school, before starting as a boy in a London tradesman's warehouse, to become a commercial traveller at an age when the generality of our legislators are yet at Oxford or Cambridge—is one of Nature's triumphs over circumstances and education not inferior to the poetry of Burns.

And ask of Nature from what cause,
And by what rules;
She taught her Burns to win applause
That shames the schools.

There was to the last, timidity and nervous shyness about Cobden. For one who willed so strongly, and did so much, it was strange to see him always seeming to wish to get away from turmoil and the world, and to avoid public appearances. His speeches in the House of Commons were never frequent, and latterly rare. It may truly be said of Cobden that he would always have preferred that the work he desired done should be done without his prominence. To the last he could never bring himself to put on a Court dress, to attend a levee, or even a Speaker's dinner. He loved a quiet life, and the companionship of familiar friends, and cared nothing for the worldly great, who began by despising and ended with courting him. When, at the beginning of his Parliamentary career, Sir Robert Peel, misled, perhaps, by an excusable excitement, made against him the flagrantly unjust charge of inciting by his speeches to personal vengeance on himself, witnesses who sympathized with Cobden were struck by the mildness, resembling want of due courage, with which he met the attack, and also by the absence of aid or encouragement from the Whig grandees of the front bench, who had not yet learnt his importance. Sir Robert Peel's attack on that occasion may have been excused by excitement caused by the recent assassination of his Private Secretary, mistaken for himself; but there can be no doubt that quicker and ampler reparation should have been given. When Sir Robert quitted power in 1846, after repealing the Corn Laws, he went out of his way to offer Cobden the high compliment which is universally remembered; but it was then Sir Robert Peel's policy to exalt Cobden above the Whigs, who had suddenly become total repealers, and whose conduct, in coalescing with Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Disraeli to drive him from office as soon as the Corn Law Repeal Act was passed, he bitterly resented. Sir Robert Peel's marked compliment on that occasion placed Cobden on a pinnacle from which the Whigs could not bring him down. Mr. M'Gilchrist states that Lord John Russell, in forming his Cabinet in 1846, offered Cobden a seat in it. It was rumoured at the time that no absolute offer was made, but that Mr. Cobden received a diplomatic communication, to the effect that, had it not been known that for health and other private reasons he proposed to absent himself for a time from England, a seat in the Cabinet would have been offered. However this may be, a seat in the Cabinet was offered him, and reserved for him, when Lord Palmerston formed his Administration in 1859. The offer, as is well known, was refused; and, after the French Treaty, he refused a baronetcy and the rank of Privy Councillor. It cost him nothing to refuse all these things, which others covet. Richard Cobden will be greater for posterity without title to his name.

It is one of the inexcusable omissions to be noted in Mr. M'Gilchrist's biography, that, in relating the political events of the winter of 1845-6, which preceded the repeal of the Corn Laws, he makes no mention of the resignation of Sir Robert Peel's Government, Lord John Russell's attempt and failure to form a Ministry, and Sir Robert Peel's return to power without Lord Derby (Lord Stanley)

in December, 1845. No allusion, either, is made to Mr. Cobden's memorable conflict with *The Times* in 1863. The reform of our system of anonymous trading journalism—all whose vices and abuses are seen on the largest scale in the Leviathan of our daily press—was a cherished principle and object of Cobden's life. His correspondence with Mr. Delane, arising out of the rabid onslaught on Mr. Bright, was separately published, and has been widely circulated. But many who are familiar with this correspondence may not know of a previous skirmish with *The Times* in the session of 1863, when Cobden forced the editor to insert a full and correct report of a speech of his in the House of Commons on the American war, of which, under the then Southern tendencies of *The Times*, a very meagre and unfair report had appeared in that journal. Cobden used chucklingly to tell how, when he wrote to *The Times* complaining of its report and demanding the insertion of a full and correct report from the columns of *The Star*, he knew that the editor would rather print this full report than publish his letter of remonstrance; and, truly enough, this letter, which appeared in *The Star*, was not published in *The Times*.

We have already said that Mr. M'Gilchrist's volume, with all its defects, is not valueless, and, until a better biography appears, those who wish to know something of Richard Cobden will find instruction and interest in the book.

ENGLISH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Les Friendly Societies Anglaises. Par Emile Laurent. (Guillaumin, Paris.)

M. LAURENT traces the origin of the modern Friendly Society remotely to the example of the master artificers, whose guilds and corporations gave the hint of a similar organization to their workmen, but directly to the development of industry, the spirit of association inherent in English manners, the disposition we manifest to calculation, order, and economy, and to the steadfastness with which we carry out an enterprise once commenced. He points out, however, that the credit of establishing some of our very earliest Friendly Societies is due to Frenchmen. Upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the French refugees in London founded a society for mutual help, under the title of the Société des Parisiens. In 1703, a similar society was established in Bethnal Green, which still exists as the Société Normande. Since then, so rapid has been the progress of Friendly Societies in Great Britain, that the numbers they enrol are not far short of half the whole male adult population.

The relation of these societies to the English Government appears to M. Laurent to be very remarkable. The functions which elsewhere, as in France and Belgium, would be vested in a Commission consisting of several members, are here confided to one man, and no one seems to have reason to complain of the arrangement. Mr. Tidd Pratt is happily described as the Cresswell of Friendly Societies, having constituted himself, by the vigour of his measures, and the extent of his self-imposed efforts, as much a terror to evildoers as the first Judge of the Divorce Court was to the breakers of the marriage vow. The Registrar's reports form a faithful mirror, in which, following the custom of this country, the evil and the good are alike impartially reflected.

The evils of Friendly Societies are correctly traced to three causes: insufficient rates, causing a disproportion between the advantages promised and the contributions demanded; bad management; and the pernicious custom of holding the meetings at public-houses. M. Laurent would remedy the first by an increase, if necessary, in the number of actuaries, though, we fear, that would not remove the difficulty of inducing the societies to consult them. To meet the second, he proposes the admission of honorary members, and an increase in the

powers of the Registrar; and the third—the drinking customs, which, after all, are not so startling in a country like England, where intemperance is developed in the same proportion with physical energy, as they would be in other countries—he would mitigate by the adoption of the French system, which enables the community to lend some public building, such as the town-hall or school-house, for the meetings of Friendly Societies.

The good, however, which friendly societies have done, deserves equal recognition. Between 1813 and 1834, the average poor-rates amounted to 6,500,000*l.* a-year. Between 1835 and 1859, they were only 5,000,000*l.* a-year, and much of this important diminution may not unfairly be placed to the credit of these societies. Moreover, the attitude assumed by them during the late Cotton Famine in Lancashire was very much to be admired; and, as far as regards those which are regularly established, and obey the law, their separation of funds, and their careful management, render them excellent examples for other countries.

M. Laurent devotes some space to the consideration of the Government Annuities and Life Assurance Act of last year, and he adopts from Mr. Gladstone's able but sophistical speech in favour of that measure the statement that Friendly Societies receive a subsidy from the State, in the forms of exemption from taxation and of a higher interest than the Government are able to make on their investments. This is a most unfair and misleading statement. The advantage of an exemption from taxation, trifling as it is (for there are few taxes that could be imposed upon Friendly Societies), they share with Benefit Building Societies, with Co-operative Societies, and with Loan Societies, and while extended to these purely speculative associations, it cannot be said to be a special subsidy in favour of Friendly Societies. Nor does the State grant a higher rate of interest than it is able to make on the investments of these societies. It used to do so in 1828, and it is still bound by its contracts with a few old societies (only ninety-nine in number all over the kingdom), which were entered into before that date, but all recent investments have been made at a rate that allows an actual profit to the National Debt Commissioners. Mr. Gladstone's argument, that the State has earned a right to interfere with Friendly Societies on the ground of any substantial subsidy it offers them, is altogether fallacious.

On the whole, M. Laurent arrives at the conclusion (in which he has fortified himself by the opinion of Mr. Scratchley), that the Government Act will not have a prejudicial effect upon Friendly Societies. The staple of their business is sickness assurance, and when they enter upon life assurance at all, it is frequently for smaller sums than 20*l.*, which is the minimum fixed by the Government measure. He admits that the State has a right, if it chooses, to enter into competition with private undertakings, and that it might even go further than is at present proposed, and grant sickness assurances; but he thinks it would be very unwise for Government to exercise such a right.

M. Laurent's idea of a Friendly Society is not merely an instrument for the reception and distribution of money under given conditions, on the one hand, nor, on the other, a purely philanthropic and charitable reunion; but a combination of both, a brotherhood or a friendly exchange of services, on the one part; a rational and scientific financial organization, on the other. He thinks this union has been better attained in the French friendly societies than in the English; though the French have much to learn from us in energy of effort, in extent of sacrifice, in the practical working of many details, in the sentiment of personal responsibility, in the conviction that in all positions of life prosperity and security depend on the industry, prudence, and providence of the man himself, and not on any fortuitous or foreign assistance, and in the freedom of meeting without the risk of giving offence to the State. We

on the other hand, might learn from them that it is possible for men to meet once a-year for social enjoyment without degenerating into a drinking club, or working any injury to the great common object of the members, the moral and material amelioration of all of them.

ROMAN COINS.

Recherches sur la Monnaie Romaine depuis son origine jusqu'à la mort d'Auguste. By M. Pierre-Philippe Bourlier, Baron d'Ailly. Vol. I. (Scheuring, Lyon.)

OF all the branches of numismatics studied previous to the nineteenth century, that of the coins of the Roman Republic from their first issue to the time of Augustus has been left the longest in oblivion. And why? For do we not meet with in this series grand names, historical heads, and allusions to the glorious events of a past age? Perhaps the sameness of the type, perhaps the uncertain period of issue, as none bear dates, or perhaps the uncertain explanation of the types—for most of them have on the obverse an allegorical head which is difficult to recognize at first sight, and the reverse nearly always relates to incidents of which history has preserved no traces, or at least, if preserving, difficult to discover—are the principal reasons which have formed an obstacle to the proper elucidation of the first coinage of Rome. And yet the names of illustrious numismatists are not wanting in the catalogue of those writing on this subject during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early in the eighteenth century; Ursinus, Patinus, Zelada, Vaillant, Goltzius—who in thirty-five plates published 805 consular coins, all of which save twelve are false!—Haverkamp, Gessner, Arigoni, and, the prince of numismatists, Eckhel. Nor must the name of Morell be omitted, who can by no means be classed with the writers previous to Eckhel, for he not only gives exact and faithful engravings, but appears to have carefully sifted out all the errors of his predecessors, thus gaining for himself the honour of having reconstituted the series of the coins of the Republic with an almost perfect exactness, of which Eckhel would have done well to have availed himself. Since the commencement of the nineteenth century, much has also been written, either as detached monographs or as substantial works. The first writer was Mionnet, whose work, as is well known, is little more than a catalogue, and who seems to have paid but small attention to the numismatology of the Republic or of the Empire. Next followed the Jesuits, Marchi and Tessieri, to whom it is but fair to attribute the merit of having first established the various legal reductions of the *as libralis*. Borghesi—whose seventeen *décades numismatiques*, as well as all his other works, are being reprinted by order of the Emperor Napoleon III.—also especially devoted himself to the coinage of the Republic, and his acute observations are always deserving of attention. The Italian Abbé, Cavedoni, keeper of the Museum of Modena, working with Borghesi, kept the subject alive, endeavouring, by making careful lists of the various finds, to fix the age of the issue of the different coins; and it is to be regretted that his writings, which are scattered through nearly every foreign scientific journal, are not being collected, as those of Borghesi, so that they might be accessible to every numismatist. Without doubt, the most complete publication, especially for the reproduction of the various principal types of the Roman Republic, has been, since 1857, that of M. Henri Cohen, who, though not entering very deeply into the theories and speculations of Riccio and Morell, has still formed a volume which, until the year 1864, was the text-book for the coins of the Roman Republic. Meanwhile, the great German archaeologist, M. Mommsen, published in 1860 his "History of Roman Coin-Weights," a work so profound, that one is forced to admire the immense research required for the bringing together the different systems, and the art

with which he works out a uniform result, notwithstanding that frequently he is mistaken by depending too much on the apocryphal plates and statements of old writers, rather than on the monuments themselves.

But there is yet one other work, which in its intent and purpose surpasses every other that we have seen; and this is the one of which we here give a short notice. It is necessary to make a rapid sketch of the plan adopted by the Baron d'Ailly.

His intention is to publish all the coins issued by the mints of Rome from their origin to the death of Augustus in A.D. 14, including those struck elsewhere than Rome itself, but under Roman influence; to introduce, with explanations when possible, the various monetary signs, the symbols which form a curious study of the public or private lives of the ancients in their religious ceremonies, their political assemblies, their wars, their commerce, their sciences, and their arts; the isolated letters, whether Greek or Roman; syllables; and lastly the numbers, which, more frequently Roman than Greek, show by their divers forms the method of numeration employed at different epochs, and the various manner of sometimes expressing the same number. The weight and size of each coin is added, the former of which is absolutely necessary in a multitude of cases to definitely decide the period of the issue of the piece, whilst the latter is given on the "metrical system," instead of the usually adopted scale of Mionnet.

The first volume of the Baron d'Ailly's work embraces the Roman coinage previous to B.C. 269, when the *as* was produced by casting; the second, which has not yet appeared, will treat of the Roman coinage after B.C. 269, when the *as* was produced by stamping.

The date of Varro for the foundation of Rome—B.C. 753—is that usually adopted. The arrangement of the coinage from this time, as given by the Baron d'Ailly, is as follows:—

It is probable that during two centuries it employed for its transactions either the *æ-rude* or the *as grave* of the neighbouring people of Latium. Under Tarquin, B.C. 616 to B.C. 578, appeared a *nummus regius* of silver, which his successor, Servius Tullius, reproduced. Probably this *nummus* ceased to be coined in B.C. 509, on the establishment of the Republic. From B.C. 578 to B.C. 565 Servius Tullius introduced a bronze coinage. In order to imitate the neighbouring nations, the duodecimal system was adopted for the fraction of the *as*, which was made of a pound weight, a system of coinage entirely resulting from the casting of the metal. About B.C. 396, after the taking of Veii, a silver coinage appeared; the Republican *nummus* was issued at the same time with a piece of *electrum* and the first *aureus*. These new pieces were produced by the die. The coinage was no longer anepigraphic, as, with the exception of the *electrum*, it was all stamped on the reverse with the name of the mint of Roma. In B.C. 364, after the defeat of the Romans by Brennus at Allia (p. 6), or in B.C. 334, during the Samnite War, according to another passage (p. 52), the pecuniary difficulties of the Republic compelled the first reduction of the *as* to half its primitive libral value. It now only weighed six ounces, and its fractions were reduced in the same proportion; the *sextans* and *uncia* being produced by striking. Towards B.C. 279, at the conclusion of the war with Pyrrhus, the *as* again underwent a second reduction to half its value, and it fell to the weight of the fourth of the pound. A great number of the fractions of the *as* were struck, the *triens*, the *quadrans*, the *sextans*, and the *uncia*. Ten years later, in B.C. 269, the method of casting was entirely replaced by striking. The *as* again was reduced a third time, and its weight was fixed at the sixth of a pound. The *denarius*, as also its two fractions, the *quinarius* and *sestertius*, were introduced, and the *nummus* ceased to be coined. The gold *sestertii* of 20, 40, and 60 *sestertii*, replaced the coinage of *electrum* and of gold. Thus was established an

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agreement of relative value between the gold and silver, which ought to have previously existed, but which till now had never been expressed on the two metals.

The remaining classification relates to the pieces issued after B.C. 269, and will therefore form the subject of another volume. It will be interesting now to briefly remark on the various attributions above given.

The rudimentary coinage which has been called *as rude*, after Pliny (N. H. xxxiii., 13), who states "Servius rex primus signavit æs. Antea rudi usus Romæ, Timæus tradit," and of which many examples were found in 1852, in some works at Vicarello, consisted of pieces of smelted metal, without regular form and without type, but evidently, from their weight, which descend in a pretty regular manner from heavy to light, made into various fractions to serve in commercial transactions by means of the balance. There is not much doubt that this mode of barter was adopted by most nations previous to coinage.

The *nummus regius*, a silver piece, of which two examples are only at present known—one in the collection of the Duc de Blacas, the other formerly in that of the Duc de Luynes, but now in the *Cabinet des Médailles*, was first published by this latter numismatist in the *Revue Numismatique* for 1859.

After giving the passages of Livy and Pliny—who affirm that silver was not coined at Rome till after the defeat of Pyrrhus; that it was not till the taking of Tarentum that the Romans first employed a coinage; that silver was not struck till the year 485 of the foundation of Rome (B.C. 269)—the Duc de Luynes brings against them the authorities of Festus, Suetonius, Varro, Livy (in other passages), and Dion Cassius, in which it is stated that the Romans made use of gold and silver money from the time of Romulus; that during the Saturnalia, Augustus made presents to his friends of all sorts of money, and among them ancient royal *nummi* (*nummos veteres regios*); that the first *nummus* of silver struck by Servius Tullius weighed four scruples more than the coinage at the time of Varro; that the *prisci Latini*, from the time of Ancus Martius to that of Tarquin the Proud, had a stamped and struck coinage—and many other passages of similar purport. In presence of so many authorities, it is quite impossible to receive the testimony of Pliny and Livy, and the more so as the *nummus* exists, and is analogous to the numismatology of Italy and Greece, the weight and archaism agreeing perfectly with coins issued also in the neighbourhood of Rome.

The first of these remarkable pieces has the legend *OVALLANE*, and in the field β (an archaic α), the type being a sow accompanied by four young ones; on the reverse is simply a branch of the vine, with a bunch of grapes. The other has the legend *POMA*, with the type a club; on the reverse the legend *KVPI*, with the type a sow nourishing her young under the shade of a tree. *Valentia* was the primitive name of Rome, and according to Solinus "writers affirm that Rome received this name from Evander, who, finding a town called Valentia by the young Latins, translated this name into Greek, *Romé*." The legend *KVPI* evidently designates the name of Cures, a village of the Sabines; and it seems probable that it is connected with the legend of the obverse, so as to form *Roma Curi[tium]*; the Sabines of Cures having been established on the Quirinal, and forming part, from the time of Tatius, of the Roman nation of the Quirites (*populus Romanus Quiritium*). In consequence, the Duc de Luynes asks "if it would be very rash to think that the Sabines of Cures, the first who made alliance with the Romans by the sacrifice of a pig, were symbolically represented by this animal? for, on the one hand, it is believed that Romulus was called *Quirinus*, because among the Greeks *Koῖραρος* signifies King, and, on the other, because *χοῖρος* signifies a pig. A confusion like this was not strange among the ancient Romans, who forgot, or knew very incorrectly, the Greek language."

The occurrence of what appears to be a

boustrophedon legend on the first of these coins is very remarkable, and occurs on no other coin of the Romans, undeniably indicating the early period at which it was issued. Another curious point connected with these *nummi*, which has been alluded to by both the Duc de Luynes and the Baron d'Ailly, is, that Varro speaks of the first silver coinage of Servius Tullius being cast (*flatum*). But both these numismatists, from examples of coins on which this word occurs, and from the historical evidence of Cicero and Xiphilinus, prove that the verbs *flare* and *conflare* were applied by the Romans equally to the system of casting and to that of striking. The use of the monogram $N (= NT)$ from the time of Tarquin (which may often be found on the coins of the later period of the Republic) affords conclusive evidence of the early introduction of monograms. The reverse type of the second of these *nummi* has been described both by De Luynes and D'Ailly as a sow nurturing her five young beneath the spreading shade of a tree, recalling to mind the words of Virgil (*Æn.* viii. 43):—

Littoreis ingens sub ilicibus sus;

but as far as one can judge from the engraving, what may be the branches is just as likely to be the remaining twenty-five young pigs spoken of in the next line—

Triginta capitum foetus enixa, jacebit,

as there are exactly twenty-five "marks" indicated on the upper part of the coin. The reasons for the adoption of the sow for a type, as well as that of the vine, would occupy too much of our space, but the history of both has been admirably traced by the Duc de Luynes.

It may be observed that M. Mommsen does not agree with the conclusions of the Duc de Luynes. Palæographically, he considers that P instead of R does not occur upon such ancient coins; nor was the diphthong *oy* for *v* employed before the time of Polybius. Again, these pieces being struck on both sides, cannot be cotemporary with Solon, as in his time money was struck on one side; and thirdly, he rejects the antiquity of the expressions *Ρομα Κυρι(των)* and *Ουαλαρτια*, which, he says, are only founded on doubtful traditions which have come down to us in Latin authors of late date, or in Greek writers. It would be impossible, in our limited space, to enter into a discussion on these points, but, unless M. Mommsen positively states that the coins are not genuine—and we have every reason to believe that they are—we venture to give as our opinion that these pieces, though they may not have been actually issued by Servius Tullius, were certainly struck during the reigns of the kings.

The introduction of the *as grave* by Servius Tullius is open to some doubt, notwithstanding that the Baron d'Ailly unhesitatingly admits it as a fact. Already the Duc de Luynes has given his opinion that the coinage of copper did not take place till long after this King's time, though without any specific reason. The Baron, however, brings forward to corroborate his view the statement of Lucius Piso, recorded by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that in the year 189 of the Foundation of the City (B.C. 565), this King made a census of the population, and that each citizen threw into one of the three distinct depôts which were established a piece of different coinage. These are considered by the Baron to be the *quadrans*, the *sextans*, and the *uncia*. Also the statement of Livy, who says that in B.C. 493, under the consulate of Spurius Cassius and Titus Postumius Cominius, each Roman citizen gave a *sextans* to contribute to the expenses of the funeral of Menenius Agrippa, and also that thirty-three years later, in B.C. 460, the *plebs*, anxious to contribute to the funeral of the Consul P. Valerius, gave each one a *quadrans*. Moreover, it seems impossible to suppose that the *nummus* of silver was the only and smallest money at this period. Against this theory the strongest argument that can at present be adduced is the different fabric and style of the two kinds

of coin. The style of the silver coinage presents a more archaic character than that of the earliest *as* and its fractions, and it seems difficult to believe that the artistic beauty of many of the *asses* and their fractions could possibly be of the same age as the rude lumps of silver. Still, the arguments are worthy of consideration, and will require careful study before any decision can be arrived at. It is, of course, necessary to refer to Baron d'Ailly's plates for the particular coinage he alludes to.

The dates given by the Baron for the first reduction of the *as* are somewhat confusing, as has been already pointed out; and in all probability the time of the Samnite War (B.C. 334–324), during which the Republic was much pressed, is the proper period of its adoption. The appearance of the word *ROMA* on the reverse of the *quadrans* is the most remarkable innovation of the period. The dates of the second reduction are most likely correct. Though the two reductions may have lasted fifty or sixty years, it is not easy to fix with any certainty the ending of the one and the commencement of the other. A bronze coin, however, of Hiero II., King of Sicily, who did not begin to reign till B.C. 275, on which the *uncia* of the second reduction has been re-struck, proves that the ounce could not have been struck previous to this date, nor after B.C. 269; and the ounce of this second reduction being found re-struck on the half-ounce of the first, also tends to prove the assertion of the Baron. The rarity of the coins of this reduction, in comparison to the others, also proves that their existence could not have been of long duration, perhaps not more than ten years; and in all probability the war with Pyrrhus, which lasted from B.C. 281 to B.C. 278, may have been the motive for the reduction.

The Campanian coins which have been restored by the Baron d'Ailly to Rome, thus forming the *nummus* of the Republic, seem to have been issued at the same time as the gold. According to Pliny, the introduction of gold took place sixty-two years after the silver, and the date of the emission of silver being given by him to B.C. 269, that of gold would be B.C. 207. But the Baron d'Ailly correctly asserts that this metal was introduced as national coinage long before this period; and that there were three different issues: the first simultaneously with the *nummus* of silver in B.C. 396; the second with the creation of the *denarius* in B.C. 269; and the third, which took the places of the pieces marked XX., XXXX., &c., appeared in Rome for the first time during the dictatorship of Sulla, circ. B.C. 81. This was the *aureus*, which lasted to the end of the Republic, and continued during the Empire to the time of Constantine the Great.

The volume concludes with the various systems of weights and classifications adopted by Lenormant, Eckhel, and Mommsen, with the objections against them. This latter numismatist, whose opinion is always consulted in all difficult questions, believes that the introduction of coinage at Rome did not take place till the establishment of the Decemvirate (B.C. 451–449), and that its use at an earlier age does not merit serious attention, and cannot be supported by wise criticism. The Baron d'Ailly, however, says "that it is a rational impossibility to admit, either that Rome could dispense for three centuries with objects representing the value of things, or that she should have availed herself during this long period of the coinage of her neighbours; nor is it possible to suppose that a State, already powerful, should not have produced a national monetary system by a process as easy as that of casting, from the moment that her actions made her feel the necessity of such a step. The monuments and history on the one side, and common sense on the other, cannot allow us to believe in this monetary scarcity."

Space does not permit us to enter more fully into the attributions and suggestions of the Baron d'Ailly; but we cannot conclude without stating that the importance of the

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work is enhanced by the addition of forty-nine plates, drawn by the excellent artist, M. Dardel, whose special manner of engraving has been so fully appreciated for many years. Contrary, however, to usage, the reverse type is separated from the obverse, and the coins are engraved across the breadth of the plate; so that the reader can take at a glance the obverses together and the reverses together, and see the resemblances or disagreements which occur between them, or which have been pointed out in the text.

In conclusion, we cannot omit to mention the admirable "get up" of this magnificent volume, which does credit to both the printer and the publisher. To any one about to study, or at present studying, the early monetary system of the Roman people, the work to which we have here called attention is quite indispensable.

FOREST SKETCHES.

Deer Stalking and other Sports in the Highlands Fifty Years Ago. (Edmonston & Douglas.)

THE fifty years, "more or less," which have elapsed since the incidents related in the volume before us are supposed to have occurred, may be considered to have separated us from the time when to evade the laws made for the suppression of poaching and smuggling was not looked upon as an offence against society, or disgraceful in itself, but rather as a kind of sporting game; in which, against the positive pleasure or profit derived from it, the person making the venture was prepared to stake the chance of a fine or possibly imprisonment in the event of his conviction.

It might be imagined that the change which has since taken place in our social ideas of right and wrong with regard to this subject might denote a tendency towards effeminacy. We are, however, happy to believe that, so far from this being the case, there exists among us an increasing interest in and love for manly and ennobling sports; and we trust that many a fifty years may elapse before the perusal of such incidents as are here recorded may cease to send a thrill through the hearts of our descendants.

Although, as might be gathered from its title, descriptive sketches of sport in the Highlands form the main feature of the volume before us, yet these plums, which are furnished with no niggard hand, are prevented from cloying the palate by being judiciously intermixed with a pleasant farina of story, simple in itself, yet possessing a plot quite sufficient to keep the reader's interest from flagging, while it is ingeniously arranged as a means of exhibiting to good advantage the more striking incidents of forest and river sport.

It commences much in the "James" fashion, with a young man walking on a fine sunny day in July up the High Street of Edinburgh, &c., &c.—a somewhat hackneyed style of opening, but which, after all, answers its purpose well enough, just as a remark on the weather serves to lead up to a conversation, or at billiards one gives a miss at starting.

The hero of the tale is Robert Graham, presumptive heir to an estate, good in itself, but burdened with the weight of a heavy load of debt brought upon it by a succession of misfortunes. When first introduced to his family, we find the whole of them—old Mr. and Mrs. Graham, the grandfather and grandmother, and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Graham, the father and mother, with their children—occupying together the small house of Dunurn; the family mansion, Glenurn, having, in consequence of their straitened means, been vacated by old Mr. Graham, for whom, by reason of his age and blindness, Mr. D. Graham acts ostensibly as head of the property.

With a view to improve their position, half of the estate has been disposed of to a Colonel Campbell, who, having bought up the whole of the incumbrances on it, engaged to give, as part of the consideration for the

purchase, a discharge in full for them. He, however, dies suddenly, and the discharge not being forthcoming, Mr. Graham finds himself "robbed of half his property, and burdened with a hopeless load of debt." This is the *comble de malheurs*, yielding to the pressure of which, and the entreaties of his mother—who has already seen her eldest son fall a victim to the casualties of a soldier's life—Robert consents to give up his own yearnings for that profession, and enters upon the less congenial one of the law, as a supernumerary in the office of Messrs. Hardy, sen. and jun., carrying on the business of writers in Edinburgh, of whom the latter has for some time managed, as agent and receiver, the affairs of the Glenurn property. Mr. Hardy, sen., being past work, the business of the office is carried on by Mr. Hardy, jun., whose graphic portrait we commend to the notice of our readers.

The Glenurn estate is separated by the river Urn, at no great distance from the house of Dunurn, from the forest of Lord Strathalbane, a young bachelor, possessed of many fine qualities, but in the earlier course of his career, until he becomes wiser by experience, lending himself in the protection of his deer, his favourite hobby, to acts ill-judged and overbearing.

At some further distance reside the Livingstones, connected with himself by marriage, as they also are through a different channel with the Grahams. Of these, Mary, the daughter, a charming girl, has been, in consequence of the death of her mother, and her father's dotage, brought up by Mrs. D. Graham, whom she has only just left to rejoin her father and her brother George. Robert Graham, a fine specimen of a young Highland laird, handsome, bold, active, and ready, early imbibed the natural fondness for sport; but we first make his acquaintance in the field in company with Farrum, a splendid young deerhound lately given to him, with whom, on hearing the cry that a deer is being hunted up the glen, throwing down his Latin book, he rushes to meet him. The pup requires no pressing to join in the chase, hitherto conducted single-handed by a lurcher; and, after an exciting run, extremely well described, the deer, in spite of a gallant resistance in the river, falls a victim to his and Robert's united prowess, assisted by an old poaching friend, who opportunely arrives on the scene. They have scarcely time, however, to realize their success, before they are pounced upon by Lord Strathalbane's head forester, Sheamus More, a right good hand at his work, at whose instance they are forthwith summoned to meet a charge of poaching. The case is duly brought before the bench, when their argument that the deer was not chased on Lord Strathalbane's ground not being sufficient to outweigh his lordship's authority with his brother magistrates, young Robert, as the principal offender, is fined 20*l.*, with the alternative of imprisonment in default of payment.

The money not being forthcoming, a party is sent by Lord Strathalbane with a search-warrant to apprehend him; but Robert, having timely notice of their intentions, thinks it as well to get out of the way, and determines to pay a visit to a cousin Ronald on the west coast. He very ingeniously, however, devises a counter-raid, and, sending on a man to meet him with his valise, while his enemies are on their way to search for him, he, accompanied by Robbie the miller, Sandy the smith, and Hugh, a tenant, with Farrum of course, starts on his way for the heart of Lord Strathalbane's forest. The whole of the events of this night are capitally conceived and described.

For the greater chance of sport, they divide their forces, agreeing to strike across the forest in different directions, and to meet again in a couple of hours. Robert and Sandy, who go together, are not long in meeting with a success beyond their expectations. Led by his loud, lazy bellowings, they creep up to within about two hundred yards

of a stag, which they suspect, from the manner of his uttering them, to be lying down. Long and anxiously they wait for a sight of him, and so motionlessly that Sandy dares not even shield the lock of his gun from the drizzling rain. At length—

Straining their eyes to the utmost, they saw the stag standing gazing intently at them. The slightest motion would have sent him off, as they well knew, but there they lay without moving a muscle for five—ten—fifteen minutes, until scarcely able to support the tension on their nerves. Ha! what is he doing now? He makes a slow, fearful step towards them. He is evidently trying to make out what they are. He seems fascinated—stands for several minutes—makes another step, then another, and another, nearly a minute between each—it feels an hour to them. But he advances; and soon his branching antlers and stately head and neck are seen towering between them and the sky, he cautiously and intently gazing at them. He is evidently in great alarm; but his curiosity seems to have got the better of every other feeling, and on he comes till within twenty yards of them. Suddenly the moon, as it were, start out between two clouds, throwing a flood of light on the moor, and revealing to the stag his hidden foes. He wheeled round with amazing quickness, and bolted off at full speed. Both men started up, raised their guns, and fired; but not both—only Robert's "Thunder" went off, and when the smoke cleared away, the stag was gone. The dog strained violently at the leash and broke away with a bound, and was out of sight in a moment. They looked at each other in wonder, the scene passed so suddenly and so instantaneously. By one accord they walked to the place where the deer had stood; saw where he had sunk in the moss as he bounded off, went a few steps farther, heard a noise beside them, and looking, saw Farrum tearing at something. They found the deer dead, with his antlers sunk to the root in the moss, and lying on his back, having made a somersault when hit. With great difficulty they got his antlers out of the moss; and, on doing so, there lay before them one of the finest royal stags in the forest of Ardmack. They were some time before they found where he had been hit. The ball passed between the antlers, taking its breadth out of the top of the head.

The body is soon carefully concealed; not so the head, which is designed by Robert as a pleasing and practical acknowledgment to Lord Strathalbane for the night's sport in his forest, and which, shouldered by Sandy, is conveyed straight to the castle and there deposited on a sun-dial right in front of the house.

Hugh and Robbie, who take another line if they cannot boast so fine a head, are in point of numbers more successful than their friends; having carefully stalked a lot of deer under cover of a plantation, and, letting fly at them simultaneously, knocked over no less than four, three of which they secure, while, not being aware of the full effect of their discharge, the fourth is left on the ground to be discovered next morning by Sheamus More, and fill up the measure of his wrath.

Not content with this slaughter, Robbie, catching sight of what he conceives to be a tame deer, and thinking that "a tame deer may carry as much white on his briskeet as wild one, and maybe a little mair," cannot, though dangerously near the house, resist having a shot at it. The shade of some clumps affords an easy approach to it, and soon off goes his old gun like a twelve-pounder, knocking over the "deer," with which Robbie at once grapples. The "deer" lashes out in an awkward style for Robbie, who however sticks to him till startled by the loud laughter of Robert and Sandy, who have been witnesses of the scene, when the "deer" starts off with a lumbering, ungainly gallop, and sets up a loud and triumphant bray. Robbie arises as if petrified, and dashing his fist at his own ear exclaims, "Oh, Gosh bless me, a cuddy!"

The next thing is how to get the deer home, and, whilst deliberating on what is to be done with them, a bright thought suddenly occurs to Sandy, who remembers to have just seen old Curly, the horse used for the especial service of carrying deer. Away he goes for him, and returns with him in less than no time. The deer are secured on his

back with ropes provided for such a purpose, and the old horse quietly walks off with them across the river, when, arrived at a place whence they can easily transport them to their own homes, they release him from his burden, give him a cut with a rope's-end, and send him scampering back to the castle.

Robert here takes leave of his friends, and sets off to pay his visit to his cousin Ronald, a jolly, good-tempered fellow, and enthusiastic sportsman, by whom Robert is most warmly received, and whose hospitable house furnishes him for some months with very pleasant quarters.

Having lost a hand in the service of his country as a lieutenant of Marines, Ronald has had it replaced by an iron hook, which he calls a "cleek," and of which he is uncommonly proud. It certainly does work that no ordinary hand could, but occasionally leads him into awkward scrapes, as the reader will see.

How Robert returns hence to Edinburgh, and with what result; how he has "one more day" at the Forest, and how he becomes reconciled to Lord Strathalbane; how the Grahams are restored to their original position, and all the changes by which the satisfactory conclusion of the story is worked up to—all these we regret that our limits must compel us to leave our readers themselves to discover. We have thought that a closer insight into one part of the book would be at once more satisfactory to them and fairer to the author than a mere cursory survey of the whole; but we can assure them that the parts to which our report fails to extend abound with rich veins of ore which will well repay the working.

The illustrations in "Forest Sketches," on which Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas have devoted their usual amount of taste and attention, are well conceived and executed, and we are sure that, from its general attractions and its intrinsic merits, this work will meet with a hearty reception, not only from those to whom its stirring incidents will more forcibly appeal, but also from the fairer part of the community.

At the present time, when those who are fortunate enough to be able to look forward to the pleasure of a moor in Scotland are making their preparations for a start, we could scarcely recommend them a more agreeable solace for their journey northwards than "Forest Sketches."

REV. J. G. HORTON'S LECTURES.

The Fulness of the Blessing of the Gospel of Christ; being a Series of Lectures on the Eighth Chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. By the Rev. J. G. Horton. (London: Jackson, Walford, and Hodder. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.)

It is somewhat difficult to decide to what class of theological treatises the author of this book intends it to belong. Are these lectures neither more nor less than sermons, preached to an ordinary congregation? because, if they are, then, as sermons go, they are decidedly not bad. They are intended to expound a very important part of a very difficult epistle; and for the proper purposes of exposition, they are much too diluted, and very much too rhetorical. At the same time, it is not easy to arrest and retain the attention of an ordinary congregation; and a preached discourse, to be once heard and not read, is simply thrown away if it is too concise or too replete with matter. In reading a book, we can pause as long as we find it necessary; and even apart from re-perusal, and the careful slowness of thought, we receive what information is offered to us, not through the ear only, but also through the eye. Probably, therefore, Mr. Horton's lectures are not too diffuse, and, for a somewhat uncultivated taste, not too rhetorical, if we are to regard them as mere sermons. But Mr. Horton would probably scarcely be satisfied if we assigned to his lectures so humble a literary rank. "With reference to the following lectures," he says, "it is right to say that, while they are written in the style of popular

exposition, and not of critical and scholarly exegesis, and while they are meant for the edification and comfort of private Christians, and not for the instruction of theologians and preachers, they do nevertheless contain, so far as I am aware, all the important results of modern criticism and learned investigation. I have consulted, and studied with as much care as I could, most of the works which are now held in high estimation, as tending to elucidate the Epistle to the Romans. It may satisfy the reader if I mention some of these; as for example, Olshausen's Commentary, Moses Stuart's, Dr. Adam Clarke's, Dr. Hodge's, Dr. Brown's, and Calvin's. Also the lectures on the Romans, or on this particular chapter, by Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Wardlaw, and Dr. Winslow. To these may be added Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament, and Blomfield's Greek Testament. Other aids might have been procured, but I think the books just named contain all the opinions and shades of exposition necessary to be known by a writer on this subject, whose main object is such as I have stated mine to be."

Does Mr. Horton offer this list of books as including the best or the worst of "those books held in high estimation, as tending to elucidate the Epistle to the Romans?" because we must beg leave to remind him that it by no means contains those books which are held in highest estimation; while, on the other hand, we have yet to learn what contributions to the exposition of the New Testament, worthy of the very special attention of scholars, have been furnished by the Rev. Dr. Winslow. If Mr. Horton's lectures contain all the results of modern criticism and learned investigation, we are free to confess that we have often wasted our own time upon many results of modern criticism which must certainly be worthless, because they are not to be found in Mr. Horton's book. In a word, these lectures contain nothing original or erudite, nothing out of the beaten track of an ordinary preacher's reading and thought. As popular exposition, they are very creditable; as important results of modern criticism and learned investigation, they are simply absurd. Blomfield's Greek Testament is good enough in its way, but surely Mr. Horton does not mean to imply that it is the only Greek Testament he has ever studied. He has probably heard, for instance, of Dean Alford's; which, though not perfect, is worth, at any rate, a cursory glance from any gentleman who wishes to know "all the opinions and shades of exposition necessary to be known by a writer on the Eighth Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans." Moreover, even the best circulating libraries might have furnished Mr. Horton with an exposition of that Epistle by a gentleman of the name of Jowett; who is believed by a number of the members of the University of Oxford to have some knowledge of the Greek tongue.

Mr. Horton's lectures are decidedly Calvinistic; or, rather, they are examples of that compromise between Calvinism and Arminianism—black and white, yes and no—which, though repudiated by logic, is still connived at by rhetoric, and admired by sophistry. Necessity is not incompatible with liberty, fatalism has become reconciled to moral responsibility; and generally speaking, those who, having been born into the world wicked, are left to perish in the wickedness which is not strictly their own, are probably not reprobate, but certainly damned—a distinction which, to the sufferers, will very likely appear without a difference. Mr. Horton's theology, or perhaps we should say his system of divinity, begins, not with God, but with the sin of man, and ends in the inevitable destruction of a large portion of the human race. With this foundation and this superstructure, he is quite right in affirming that the differences between Calvinism and Arminianism are but the shadows of a shade; for "each has to confess the fact that myriads of human souls perish for ever." Indeed, nothing is more mysterious than the reason why the doctrine of election has been

revealed at all. Mr. Horton tells us that it is "purely for practical purposes, and mainly to encourage God's own children in times of trial." But considering the absolute impossibility of determining, on this theory, who God's children are, the practical advantages of the doctrine are somewhat limited. Nevertheless, we commend Mr. Horton's book to the affectionate attention of that very large class of Christian people who enjoy a mild and promiscuous flirtation with the contradictory mysteries of religious philosophy, and who believe that Bengel's "Gnomon," and Blomfield's "Greek Testament," are the sublimest achievements of modern scholarship.

A NEW ENGLAND NOVEL.

The Gayworthys: a Tale of Threads and Thrums. By the Author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood." 2 Vols. (Sampson Low, Son, & Co.)

IN her preface to "The Gayworthys," its author addresses a hoped-for English public, and offers, as she says, a "breath from her New England hills." It is seldom that a book is so well described by its writer. The pure air of American country life, and the effects of two hundred years' prosperity on the hard faith of her forefathers, are felt in every page of this delightful story. The poetry of a predestinarian theology has, perhaps, never before been so well felt and displayed. The firm conviction which has wrought out in the author's mind a complete reconciliation of all human difficulties and struggles, is shown to be most closely connected with the freest criticism and the most delicate humour, when the hollowness of mere profession comes between her and that absolute veracity which is all she thinks that men should contribute to that chain of events prepared for their chastening and improvement.

The accidents, frustrations, evil chances, and misunderstandings, which seem so fortuitous and irremediable, she reconciles by a mental chemistry which finds a soul of goodness in things evil; and evil itself, so far as she allows it to work in her story, is made to carry with it the seeds of its own punishment—not in any dramatic consequences, but by its constant pressure on the soul that has entertained it, and by the fearful interest which every falsity is sure to levy on the weakness that has once given way to its temptations.

Therefore, you need not expect, O devourer of deep-laid and high-flown romance, to find in these pages profound mysteries, diabolical contrivance, unheard-of wrongs, and a general crash of retribution and ecstasy at the end. Yet in ever so simple a New England family there may be privacies and secrets; there may be conflicting interests; the tempter may find a cranny wherethrough to whisper, beguiling souls by mean motives to questionable acts. "There is a great deal of human nature in the world," and it isn't all over the water, where there are lords, and ladies, and manorial estates; for upwards of two centuries it has been growing on these New England hills, and bringing forth fruit after its kind.

We may be sure that it is not "all over the water," but, till those who have lived on the other side, and are as competent as the author of the Gayworthys, undertake to give us the local colour of American life, we are of necessity left in the barren general conclusion.

Her story runs through three generations, and is crowded with figures, so that, although most simple, it is impossible to give any idea of it in a short abstract, and its progress is managed with such delicate art that any attempt to do so would result in a great injustice.

We shall content ourselves with a few extracts, which we think will ring, as the author hopes, "upon the old chords of friendship between us, and stir to pleasure with a touch at once of strangeness and familiar sympathy." In the "nooning," as it is called in New England—that is, in the space between Sunday morning and afternoon services, some young girls are collected near the meeting-house, and Joanna Gayworthy talks as follows:—

"Here comes Mrs. Prouty. Her umbrella's always up. She's never caught in a shower."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, don't she always make you feel as if you were out in the rain, and she standing under cover, chuckling? She does me. Her work is always dreadfully sure to be done up, whether its cheese or salvation. She isn't as other women are. There's never anything left over on a Saturday night with her. Don't you see how her mouth's primmed up? That's as much as to say, 'the washing, and mending, and churning, and cleaning, and baking are all through with, up to the minute,' and her soul seen to besides. Mrs. Prouty! where's Eliza? we are going down the Brook road presently, for a little walk."

"Eliza stayed in. She's preparing herself for her Sunday-school class," replied Mrs. Prouty, precisely, and with a tone of subdued self-gratification. Her daughter, also, was not as other people's daughters were.

"Wasn't that Christian of me to give her such a chance? see how much good it's done her," whispered Joanna to Eunice, as Mrs. Prouty passed them, and went in. "We're such terrible creatures, you know, talking and laughing over our luncheons, and going to walk. And its such a satisfaction to her to see it. I don't know what some saints would do if there *wasn't* a world round them lying in wickedness."

"Hush, she's at the window!"

Mrs. Prouty had entered the deaconesses' sitting room, and taken a position whence she could converse directly with that body, and, if occasion offered, send a few words also, over her shoulder, at the group upon the porch.

In a minute or two the side fire began. "Yes, it was a very feeling discourse, and I hope we shall see some fruits of it. But it seems pretty hard to make any impression on our young folks, somehow. It's in at one ear and out at the other with most of 'em."

"Might as well be so, perhaps, as in at the ear and out at the mouth," commented Joanna in an undertone.

"I'm afraid there's some mischievous influence that undoes it all," continued Mrs. Prouty with a sigh.

"I know there is, but it isn't the sort you mean. Come, girls, let's go and have our walk. I shall say something out loud presently, if we stay here."

"I can't bear," continued Joanna, as the little party prepared to move at her suggestion, "to be put into a dark closet, and have somebody continually coming to look in, and ask me if I'm sorry yet. I always feel like saying, as I did to my mother once, when I was a little girl, 'when I sorry I let 'oo know.'"

"But then," said one of the group, timidly, "I don't think we ought to make fun of such things."

"Nor I either, Abby," answered Joanna, quickly, and with a changed manner. "I don't make fun of the things, it's only the way people behave about them. It isn't real; it isn't natural. When folks really do give their hearts, whether it's to God or a fellow-creature, it isn't a thing. I think, that they run round telling about. There's only one concerned to know anything about it."

And again, with her sister Rebecca, who remonstrates with the strong-feeling and generous girl, who can't keep down her scorn of shams:—

"Wherever," says Rebecca, "there are Christians, there should be Christian love and sympathy, shouldn't there? It's nonsense to talk in the potential mood, the present indicative contradicts it flatly; at least among the Hilbury Christians. Take Mrs. Prouty. That woman aggravates me so with her perfections; why the rest of the world you'd think was only made to be an offset to her righteousness. She's so faithful among the faithless, and always in such a small way. She darns her stockings—Wednesday nights—on the right side; and it isn't evangelical to darn them on the wrong; and not to get the clothes dried on Monday, when her wash is over, is nothing less than Antichrist. It's mint, anise, and cummin—gnats and needles' eyes. There isn't any room for Christian sympathy. And then look at Mrs. Fairbrother, with her whining ways, and beautiful submission to her troubles and 'chastenings.' Other people are chastened too, I suppose. But she believes Providence keeps a special rod in pickle for her, and doesn't do much else of importance but discipline and pity her. I'm tired of going about among such people."

The religion that admits of this rough

talking is wholesome and hearty, and Joanna is both the one and the other.

It is, however, chiefly among her women-folk that the author reigns supreme; the men are somewhat hazy, and far less filled up than the numerous female characters with which her book is crowded; and every one of them a distinct and real life, most delicately discriminated, and inwardly consistent and complete. We will give one masculine portrait as described by the rough sailor whose life it tells, and the more so as we wish it to be fully seen that, while the whole book is devoted to a justification of the ways of God to men, the author shrinks from none of those hardest of difficulties which lie in the way of her providential ordering of the lives of men:—

"You've got a mother? well, that's something, as long as it lasts; but the real ones mostly die. I can just remember some one that used to cuddle me up, and tuck me in bed, and tell me prayers to say; but after that I don't remember anything but kicks and cuffs, and drink and misery. Then my father died; and my father's brother cheated us out of what living there was left; and my own brother cheated me out of what was more than living to me, or I was fool enough to think so; and my sister made a disgrace of herself, and broke the heart of an honest fellow as was my friend, and I went knocking about the world; and it's all made up of just the same stuff. I've been all over it, and God ain't anywhere in it. If he was, he wouldn't let things be as I've seen 'em. I set out once to plant a home of my own, and see if 'twould grow. But I married a she-devil, and, I tell you, we made hell! My child never had a mother. It's dead; and if God was anywhere round I'd thank him for it. She overlaid it in the night; she said she did. I knew she got tired of it, and it made her mad w' cryin', that and the gin; she didn't get stupid w' it, only devilish; and the child lay smothered in the bed one morning. That's where my home went. But I go back there yet, and halve my wages with her when the brig's in; and I am precious jolly when we come in sight of land—don't you see?"

However overcharged, it cannot be denied that the portrait is vigorous and well suited to her purpose of showing that there is a reconciliation to be found in the mind for all the trials of the external world, would men observantly but seek it out. She finds it in her religion, which is tender, charitable, and without dogmatism; philosophers, to reverse Margaret's words to Faust, say the same thing, only with a few other words.

One of the most poetical episodes of the book, if anything can be so called that is so well wrought into the body of the story, is the life of Wealthy and Juazaniah Hoogs—of a large-minded and intelligent woman wedded to a clod, who has nothing but his dog-like affection to give her in return. The husband is dying:—

Wealthy watched and tended unweariedly. She knew her husband must die; she never thought that he was long in dying. She read a language in his pale, patient face—in his large, soft, gentle eye, that needed no spoken words for her. She made up his bed for him, fresh and sweet, and lifted his shoulders—painless now, but with the stalwart strength gone out of them for ever—against the comfortable pillows, and pulled the curtain back from the low window where he lay; unfolding, so, the sweet growing greenness without; and put up the sash, in the mild, sunny mornings, letting in the song of birds. Away down the mountain side, among the rocks and whispering trees, and glittering trickle of water threads, he could look; the calm, clear pond sleeping below, and the brightening blue of heaven bending over all. She left him so, with his little Bible at his side, and went away pursuing her daily morning work, close within call; and when she came back, she questioned him nothing after the fashion of her creed and people, but she knew that his simple soul had found its God, and got a comfort from Him. She felt herself a holiness about his quiet bedside, and a deep love and knowledge that waited—that could wait—a heavenly utterance.

"He don't talk about the concerns of his soul," she said to the new minister, coming in with ghostly consolation. "He never did; 'twasn't his way? He ain't a man of words about anything; and, if you'll excuse my saying

so, I think it's one of them experiences that oughtn't to be handled."

So she shielded and ministered to him, demanding nothing; believing to the last in that which was unseen, unuttered, that "there was a great deal in him, more than ever came out in words;" finding so a nearness and a mute communion, of which more declarative lives may possibly fail.

These extracts will suffice to show that fresh and original observation, a cultivated heart and intelligence, a kindly humour, and a serious conception of life, are to be found in "The Gayworthys;" and that "there is neither far nor near in anything of truth and human experience," as its author says, "in sending her book across the summer sea, in search of a kindly summer fortune."

It is impossible not to welcome so genial a gift, nothing so complete and delicately beautiful has come to England from America, since Hawthorne's death, and there is more of America in "The Gayworthys" than in "The Scarlet Letter," or "The House with Seven Gables."

Hawthorne's influence may be traced in the pages of "The Gayworthys," but only such influence as was inevitable; in no wise interfering with the author's views of life, though perhaps occasionally misleading her into a too lengthened expatiation on a scene or sentiment that fills her eye or heart. But, though her concentration is great, her variety is still more so. Indeed, one of the chief merits of her book is its enormous wealth of incident and reflection, neither of which ever overleaps the bounds of every-day nature, and which yet have their foundations laid in the very depths of the characters of those who act in the one or think in the other.

We know not where so much tender feeling and wholesome thought are to be found together as in this history of the fortunes of the Gayworthys.

WHITE'S LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A Latin-English Dictionary: Abridged from the Larger Work of White and Riddle. By the Rev. John T. White, M.A., of Christ Church College, Oxford. (Longman.)

IN the year 1850 appeared in Connecticut a translation of Freund's *Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*, which has been the foundation, and more than the foundation, of recent Latin dictionaries published in England. At its first clothing with English dress, it received a presage of its future fate, by bearing the name of one man on the title-page, and being the work of another. The translation was wholly made by others than the editor; Mr. Robbins and Mr. Turner translating the dictionary itself, and Dr. Woolsey the preface; Dr. Andrews, whose name the book bears, having performed the vague, and, as he says, laborious work of editor. The proofs were corrected for him by others; the printer had avowedly charge of the orthography. All had worked zealously, and Dr. Andrews reaped the praise. But Dr. Andrews' turn was to come. The book was welcomed in England as far more manageable than Forcellini or Scheller, and far better than Riddle. And so, in a spirit of fine retributive justice, Dr. Andrews' book was taken in hand by an English editor; and, being furnished with valuable additions and important corrections, and the other well-known characteristics of English editors, appeared as Dr. William Smith's "Latin-English Dictionary." Mr. Robson and Mr. Dyer, however, appear from the preface to have had so much to do with this dictionary that little appears left for the great name besides the architectonic plan and "careful editing." The resources of ingenious adapters were not yet exhausted. Mr. Riddle—who had issued dictionaries of his own, both big and little, who had tried to swim on the full tide produced by the conjunction of Liddell and Scott, by publishing a quarto Latin dictionary quite *en suite*—finding Andrews and Smith too much for him, took a partner, Mr. White. In due course, a new bi-cephalous book was born, and christened "White and Riddle's Latin-

English Dictionary;" our old friend Andrews' Freund being now overlaid with valuable additions from the ecclesiastical writers, and a full display of the careful editing to which we owe so much. Of course, there had been others at work besides the distinguished editors. Nay, Dr. Freund himself, by a brilliant stroke of ingenuity, was called in, like Moses' mother, to perform some humble nursery duties for his now transformed child. As a final result, we have the book mentioned at the head of this article, "White's Latin-English Dictionary;" Dr. Freund's name having at length not merely passed to a subsidiary place on the title-page, or a mention in the preface, as had been his lot under former dressings, but being omitted altogether; it being, of course, to his unworldly mind a sufficient gratification that his work was in the hands of youth, doing good by tealth.

Now, what has been the real value of the many editors' labours it would be difficult exactly to appraise. We do not at all deny that they have made additions and omissions, nor that they have removed some errors and introduced others. Original plans, happily adaptable to existing structures; stores of reading of the precise shape and solidity for the weak and hollow parts which the public had deplored in the previous edifice; rare skill and judgment in pulling out a brick here and protruding one there—all have, no doubt, been furnished through a generous rivalry in promoting the good of a grateful public. But one thing must not be obscured—the so-called Andrews' Freund is the only important aid of the lexicographical kind to Latin scholarship which has appeared in English for a very long while, and Freund has many title-pages with various names. Even Freund's list of abbreviations is retained with but slight alteration, and his regular distinction between *metonymy* and *trope* or *figure*—meaning by the former the individualizing of a general notion, by the latter the spiritualizing of a sensuous one—is preserved without being explained.

Of recent editions, Dr. W. Smith's is certainly better than White's, excepting that he has omitted proper names. Of this latest birth of time—White's abridgment of White-and-Riddle's edition of Andrew's supervision of Robbins-and-Turner's translation of Freund's Lexicon—it is difficult to speak otherwise than in terms of blame, unless the critic has judiciously abstained from examining the book. The omissions which have been made—for we treat it as in fact an abridged edition of Andrews—are clearly not enough to reduce the work to the measure of boys beginning Cæsar, and yet spoil it for higher students. Illustrative passages from the early writers are largely omitted; those from the Digest and Grammarians almost entirely. Yet the former are often essential to a word's history; as that from Titinius (which White omits), *Cocus magnum ahenum, quando fervit, paulla confutat trua*, giving the primary signification to *confuto*; while the Digest is one of the most important remains of Latin literature, and perpetually either explains the semi-legal language which Cicero and others almost involuntarily used, or shows the origin of modern usages. Mr. White is very ruthless here—e.g., *convenio* in the sense of *sue*, *proceed against*, is ignored, though very common in law writers; no allusion is made under *delego* to its application in the sense of *assigning a debt*, and, as a natural consequence, a passage from Cicero (Epist. Fam., iv., 8), *Crimen optimis nominibus delego—I make over the charge to those well able to defray (or answer for) it*—is misinterpreted. Passages from inscriptions having both vices, an early date and legal expression, are slaughtered with a double-edged sword. Even the law of the XII. Tables is sent to the rubbish-heap, though such short sentences as *adversus hostem æterna auctoritas*, "title always good against a stranger," exhibits two early meanings at once. And here we may correct a very prevalent error of dic-

tionaries, which, by the way, has the odd sanction of Lord Cranworth (in *Barlow v. Osborne*) in the House of Lords, that *auctio* is derived from *augendo*, in the sense of increasing the price, because the highest bidder is the purchaser. If so, then *auctor* would be the buyer, whereas it always means the seller, the person who can give title, and *auctio* is simply an authoritative sale.

Further, Mr. White omits nearly always the important passages in which we have explanations or definitions of words given by Latin authors themselves. These, to which Andrews' Freund assigns due prominence, are here (e.g., *matrona*, *exhibeo*, *mancipo*, *mancipium*, &c.) dropped, being, of course, singularly valuable parts of the evidence to a word's meaning, and therefore not likely to match with the projected additions.

But what does Mr. White do with the space thus gained? We will give a specimen. Mr. White is not content with stating that *iter* is used of the movements of troops as well as of ordinary travellers, but makes under each head a long list of what he dignifies as particular phrases. Thus *conficere iter*, "to accomplish or perform a journey;" *conficere iter*, "to accomplish or perform a march;" *convertere iter*, "to turn or direct one's journey;" *convertere iter*, "to turn or direct one's march;" *facere iter*, "to perform a journey, to travel;" *facere iter*, "to march, proceed on a march." And this is continued through fourteen of these precious "particular phrases" under the first head, and eighteen under the second. When the verb of the phrase is the same, Mr. White makes a distinction without a difference; when a particular verb only occurs under one head, he elevates an accident into a noticeable feature. If anyone wants to see what careful editing and important additions mean, let him compare the article on *iter*, which is doubled in length by this process of watering.

There is a yet greater achievement behind. Andrews' Freund gives a brief statement of the constructions dependent upon the several words—whether, for instance, a verb was used absolutely, or followed by an accusative or dative; or if by an objective clause, whether this clause was an accusative and infinitive, or *ut* with subjunctive, or *quod* with indicative. Mr. White adds to the summary all the qualificatory expressions he can find in the examples quoted, most of them being utterly unimportant, and many of them mere blunders. He piles up ablatives of the instrument, of place, of time, accusatives of place and time, ordinary adverbs, all kinds of prepositional expressions, which might occur with any verb, and have no relation to the peculiar features of the word in question. He even mentions relative clauses, such as "*augere et ornare quæ vellet*" (see *augeo*), at other times confounds with them interrogative clauses, as "*intelligo quid loquar*" (see *intelligo* D.B., *doceo*, *digero*, et *passim*). These additions quite drown the essential facts, and afford an admirable test of the editor's competency.

We may add to this that, except in some more or less doubtful etymologies taken from Pott, &c., the editor appears to be little acquainted with recent criticism—e.g., *reddita* being given from Lucretius, with a reference to Forbiger; *dignus* being calmly represented to take a genitive, without any notice of there being but one instance known; no mention being made that the feminine and plural of *quisquam* are all but non-existent; and such like. Then we have *jusjurandum* primarily translated "a thing to be sworn, hence, an oath," whereas, it means "a swearing one's right," being a nominative formed from a gerundial use, in which *jus* is the object (not subject) of the gerund. We have the blunder of supposing *audire* to govern a dative, because of the use of *dicto audiens*. The Romans never said "*dicto audire mihi*," but "*dicto audientem (audiens) esse mihi*," which is enough to show that *audiens* was regarded as an adjective in this phrase. Messrs. Andrews, Smith, and White all leave untouched the absurd derivation of *praestino* from *praes*. Lindemann pointed out, and *obstino* and

destino might have reminded them, that *praestino* is *praes*, *stano*, "fix beforehand"—*stano* being a transitive but obsolete derivative from *sto*.

We are weary of the book. Doubtless, Mr. White has spent a deal of time and labour, but what has he done? Missed his vocation, but earned a eulogium from Max Müller, which he quotes in his preface. He may well be proud of it. We shall be curious to see if any other competent person will be as ready to give high praise for scant merit, and lavish on the editor what should have been given to the author.

SCHOOL-BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE SEASON.

[Continued from page 146.]

THE study of the classical languages of antiquity is no longer pursued, as it was at the revival of letters, as the means of intercommunication amongst the learned of different countries. The exception is now to find one man sending a Latin letter to another, or writing in a dead language the life of a scholar whose familiar friend he had been. Even editions of the ancient classics themselves, as far as English, French, and German editors are concerned, are only now exceptionally sent forth with Latin notes and prolegomena. No one contents himself now-a-days with pinning his faith to the account of the world's progress as left on record by the native historians of Greece and Rome; no one is satisfied with the details of scientific discovery which their philosophers and natural historians have handed down to us. All learning is not confined to the proficient Greek and Latin scholar; for the chief spoken languages of modern Europe have long since become the main channels by which ideas, discoveries, and facts of our own times are handed down to posterity.

Nevertheless, Greek and Latin still retain their ground as the basis of all higher education, and, so long as they do so, grammars and exercise-books will continue to multiply. A saying, attributed to the late Dr. Parr, that the Eton Latin Grammar was the best manual for teaching boys logic, may be applied to any grammar as conscientiously constructed as were those of Lilly and Erasmus, which, after all, owe much of their enduring popularity to charters, like that of Dean Colet's at St. Paul's school, which allows none other to be introduced than Lilly's.

Our purpose, however, is not to go over ground which has already been well trodden in former numbers of THE READER, but simply to confine ourselves to a notice of such school-books as have reached us, through the publishers, since the commencement of the present year.

Messrs. Chambers put forth a new and greatly improved edition of Dr. Leonard Schmitz's "Elementary Latin Grammar," which, though intended only as introductory, is yet sufficiently copious for all learners whose education and pursuits in life will only permit them to aim at the attainment of a limited knowledge of the language, and has this merit, that it places before them the laws of the language in a more correct form than most books which simply profess to teach the rudiments of Latin. As a companion to it, a volume of "Elementary Exercises, with a Vocabulary," has been prepared, which should be placed in the hands of the pupil together with the Grammar. The Rector of the High School of Edinburgh also furnishes a new and greatly improved edition of his "Grammar of the Latin Language," in which Dr. Schmitz brings the work down to the latest state of classical and philological knowledge, and which is justly prized as one of the most valuable works which form the "Classical Section of Chambers's Educational Course." Together with the "Advanced Latin Exercises, with Selections for Reading, and a Vocabulary," this grammar is one of the best which can be placed in the hands of an advanced pupil. The selections are all interesting sketches and anecdotes culled from Cicero.

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Messrs. Rivingtons, at the request of many principals of schools where Mr. Kerchever Arnold's "Henry's First Latin Book" has been introduced, have supplied an acknowledged want in "Supplementary Exercises to Henry's First Latin Book," by Mr. George Birkbeck Hill, of Bruce Castle School.

A really good Latin dictionary for school use is still a desideratum. Messrs. Longman and Co. publish "A Latin-English Dictionary, abridged from the larger work of White and Riddle, by the Rev. John White." This we have reviewed in another column. Of Dr. William Smith's "New Latin-English Dictionary for the Higher Forms, based on the works of Forcellini and Freund," Mr. Murray has issued a new and carefully-revised edition, with additions to the etymologies.

The late Marquess Wellesley, one of the finest scholars of his day, and an authority beyond all dispute, was wont to point out the great advantage to be derived from committing the fourth Georgic and the second and fifth Æneids of Virgil to memory; as the three together, independent of their other merits, furnish so large a vocabulary, that but few words occur in other authors to which they will not serve as a key. Dr. Kenny has now added the "Fifth Book of Virgil's Æneid, with Notes and Vocabulary," to his editions of the First, Second, and Third Books, published on the same plan as his "First, Second, and Third Books of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War." These little volumes are sent forth under the title of "Classics for Beginners," and are admirably adapted for the purpose intended.

A very useful manual, supplying a want long felt, is "An Elementary Greek Syntax, by the Rev. Edward Miller, of New College," author of "An Elementary Latin Grammar," and "A Smaller Latin Grammar." Messrs. Parker, of Oxford, have added to their popular series of "Greek Texts with Notes," "The Birds of Aristophanes," edited by Professor Dawson W. Turner, of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. These little books are intended for school use, and for the junior members of the universities.

Amongst French school-books published in London during the season we have the twenty-fifth edition of a "New Grammar of French Grammars, by Dr. V. De Fivas," which seems, however, to be merely a reissue of the edition of 1860. Messrs. Trübner and Co. have reprinted Sadler and Weller's excellent "French-English and English-French Dictionary," one of the cheapest and best books of its class. Messrs. Allan and Co., jointly with M. Ch. Fourant, of Paris, have just published, in two large royal octavo volumes, "Smith and Hamilton's International English-French and French-English Dictionary, with Pronunciation, for the Use of Both Nations," said to have occupied the compilers some sixteen years, and to have involved an outlay of 5,000*l.*, which we notice at greater length elsewhere. "Questionnaire Français: Questions on French Grammar, Idiomatic Difficulties, and Military Expressions, by Theodore Karcher, LL.B., of the Royal Military Academy," is a useful little compilation, somewhat on Ollendorff's principle, the questions being intended for dictation to the pupil, who, by the aid of other elementary books, is to write out the answers by way of exercise.

"Le Petit Précepteur; or, First Step to French Conversation for Young Beginners," by M. N. Grandineau, appears in a thirty-first edition, without alteration or additions. Mdlle. Cadart adds to her very useful little "Dictionnaire des Genres de la Langue Française" a no less useful guide to the proper use of verbs in all their moods and tenses, under the title of "Le Conseiller Français; or French, as it Ought to be Spoken," both of which are published by Messrs. Dulau and Co. In the year 1858, Professor Mariette, of King's College, compiled "Half-hours of French Translation," a well-chosen series of extracts from good English writers, varied in style, and abounding in idiomatical expressions, accompanied with notes to assist the

pupil. Messrs. Williams and Norgate now issue the Professor's "Key to the Half-hours of French Translation," which may serve the double purpose of a key and an excellent French exercise-book for retranslating the extracts into English; the French version, though as literal as possible, never being servilely so. "A Treatise on French Versification, in Forty Lessons and Exercises; with Dictionary of Rhymes, by M. Victor Richon, of the Ladies' Institution, Edinburgh," will be found a most useful and handy manual for those who would attempt to write French verse. The French Rhyming Dictionary is, in all respects, on the plan of our Walker's Rhyming Dictionary.

"Pleasing Tales; a Short and Easy Method of Learning the German Language, by George Storme, Professor of German at Hanover," published by Messrs. Asher and Co., is an adjunct to such grammars as fail to give exercises of a class sufficiently varied and interesting to rivet the attention of the pupil. The tales are well selected for the purpose of reading aloud, translating, and learning by heart. Dr. F. Ahn's "Practical Grammar of the German Language: a New Edition, containing numerous Additions, Alterations, and Improvements, by Dawson W. Turner, D.C.L., and Frederick L. Weimann," is, on the whole, one of the best in use, and is published by Messrs. Trübner and Co. under the sanction of Dr. Ahn himself. Messrs. Williams and Norgate give us a capital book of its kind, "German Class-Book, a Course of Instruction based on Becker's System, and so arranged as to exhibit the Self-Development of the Language and its Affinities with the English, by Friedrich Schlutter, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich."

It may not be quite in place to enumerate the new and improved edition of "Rask's Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Tongue, translated from the Danish by Benjamin Thorpe," amongst school-books. As the means of acquiring a knowledge of our genuine pure old English tongue, Rask's Grammar, edited by Thorpe, takes the first rank, and by using Roman, instead of Anglo-Saxon, characters, excepting the *theta*, all repulsiveness is removed from its pages.

"The Danish Speaker: Pronunciation of the Danish Language, Vocabulary, Dialogues, and Idioms, for the use of Students and Travellers in Denmark and Norway, by Mrs. Maria Bojesen," is well planned for the purposes intended. Of the kind of information furnished—which is *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, like the celebrated collection of volumes lettered *Tractatus*, in the Cambridge University Library—take the following recipe for preparing the national Danish dish:—

Redgred or Red Groats.

You must take three pints of the juice of currants, raspberries, or cherries, and two pints of water. Add to this as much sugar as you please, and a small piece of vanilla. Put it all on the fire, and when it boils add 14 or 16 ounces of ground rice, sago-meal, or starch-meal. Now it must boil for ten or twelve minutes and be slowly stirred. Afterwards it is poured on large plates, or into forms, bowls, or tea-cups, which previously have been well wetted inside with cold water, that the Redgred may easily be turned out of the form when it is cool. It is served with cream and sugar.

Messrs. Longman and Co. have issued a new and greatly improved edition of the Rev. C. W. Underwood's "Manual of Arithmetic;" and from Messrs. Virtue Brothers and Co. we have received the following volumes of their "Weale's Series of Educational Books," of which the full list is given on the last page of No. 136 of THE READER. "The Stepping-Stone to Arithmetic, a Course of Exercises in the first four Rules (simple and compound), on an entirely new principle, by Abraham Arman, Schoolmaster," together with "The Key;" and "A Treatise on Logic, Pure and Applied, by S. H. Emmens."

THE MAGAZINES.

It is rumoured that some of the monthly magazines are not expected to survive the year. Whether it is the old or the young which will go

the way of all magazines which are conducted at a loss, we do not know as yet. We should think, however, that the chances are in favour of those which are advanced in years. Among them none is more vigorous, or seems more likely to live than *Blackwood*. It cannot cease to attract both readers and subscribers so long as it contains political articles as vigorous as those for which it has been recently distinguished. They appeal to Liberals and Conservatives alike, amusing the former and charming the latter. Moreover, *Blackwood* is notable for the poetry which appears in its pages. It generally has the true ring. Even when not exceptionally good, it is far from being so bad as ordinary magazine poetry. The present number contains a poem entitled "Cleopatra," which is very noteworthy. There are many lines in it which are stiff, and some which are common-place; but the effect of the whole is very striking. Cleopatra, brooding over Antony, fancies there was a time—

When, a smooth and velvety tiger,
Ribbed with yellow and black,
Supple and cushion-footed
I wandered, where never the track
Of a human creature had rustled
The silence of mighty woods,
And, fierce in a tyrannous freedom,
I knew but the law of my moods.

She describes what was done in that far-off time, and ends up by this passionate cry for her distant lover:—

Come to my arms, my hero,
The shadows of twilight grow,
And the tiger's ancient fierceness
In my veins begins to flow.
Come not cringing to sue me!
Take me with triumph and power,
As a warrior that storms a fortress!
I will not shrink or cower.
Come, as you came in the desert,
Ere we were women and men,
When the tiger passions were in us
And love as you loved me then.

Cornelius O'Dowd contributes two essays. There are two good reviews, the one of the Life of Wedgwood, the other of Beamish's Psychonomy of the Hand. If the number be not very lively, it is certainly readable.

In *Fraser* there are several noteworthy papers. For example, there is a vindication of John Dryden by "Shirley;" a series of curious notes in the Court of Probate; the first instalment of Reminiscences of the Court and Times of the Emperor Paul I. of Russia, up to the period of his death, from the papers of a deceased Russian general officer; and an essay on Public Virtue and Lord Westbury. "Shirley," endeavours to show that Macaulay took an incorrect view of Dryden's character. He says that Dryden was an inconsistent man all his life, because of his peculiar temperament: "Acutely sensitive to the alterations of the seasons, he lived in an age of sudden, severe, and violent change. It was difficult in that age for the steadiest man to maintain his constancy, and Dryden scarcely made the effort. But, 'if he changed' (as Dr. Johnson loftily observed) 'he changed with the nation.' You may go round the globe innocently enough, and inconsistency is often only another name for the inevitable progress of opinion. An obstinate man may shut his eyes and close his ears: but Dryden, as we have seen, was easily accessible to direct and popular impressions. He sometimes went wrong; but, generally speaking, his inconsistencies will be found to represent the stages of an intellectual growth. Dryden's was essentially a teachable nature. He was never insolently bigoted. When experience had opened his eyes, he was able to lay aside pleasant vices, to renounce favourite errors, to acknowledge freely and frankly that he had been wrong. The very impressibility of his character was a point in his favour. His grasp of principle was not tenacious; but he could the more easily fling prejudices away. His taste, which had been vitiated by evil example, improved as he grew old. His enemies might tell him, indeed, that he who had once been the most vehement advocate of rhyme—'his long-loved mistress'—had become its most vehement assailant. But the reproach was in truth a compliment; for it showed that he could learn and unlearn, and that, though frequently led astray, the purity of his taste and his natural sagacity ultimately asserted their superiority." It will be seen that "Shirley" excuses what he cannot approve of in Dryden, and praises what others have condemned. His paper is worthy of perusal, though unlikely to make converts to his views. The essay on Lord Westbury is very good; the conclusion alone excepted. Lo-

gically, the writer should have ended by saying that when the public affects to be unusually moral, there is no safety even for its upright and well-meaning servants; instead of concluding "that there is no strict safety except in the strictest abstinence from nepotism" and the steady uncompromising adherence to "principle." Far more to our taste are the following passages, which we consider to represent the true state of the case. "The only proof affecting, or pretended to affect, Lord Westbury with corrupt dealings or professions, was that a year before any advance of money by Mr. Welch, that person was incidentally recommended by Mr. Bethell for an appointment, and that the recommendation was indifferently received. When the appointment took place, Mr. Bethell was on the reverse of confidential terms with his father, who had recently dismissed him from a valuable place and banished him to Germany. Yet the most influential portion of the press has steadily maintained that Lord Westbury must be regarded as acting throughout in concert with his son; whilst Lord Brougham is acquitted by acclamation of all knowledge of what his two trusted brothers had been successively arranging in his name for the benefit of his family or the disencumbering of his estate. Far be it from us to blame or murmur at that acquittal. All we say is, that the same justice should have been meted out to both; and that, instead of adding to our national credit by this simultaneous resort to extreme charity and extreme harshness, we have lessened it. The explanation is obvious. Lord Brougham has long survived the animosity of party; his name is associated in men's minds with intellectual, political, and oratorical triumphs which reflect honour on his countrymen; and they would feel a stain on his reputation like a wound. Lord Westbury, so far as personal popularity or unpopularity is concerned, occupies much the same position which Lord Brougham occupied in 1832. He has made bitter enemies; his sarcasms are rankling in men's breasts; he has given deadly offence to the champions of creeds as well as to the opponents of reforms; the bitterest of all hates, the *odium theologicum*, has been let loose against him. Since his famous judgment in the *Essays and Reviews* case, it is legal and orthodox to believe that a clergyman who dissents from the Bishop of Oxford's theology, may be let off with a million or two years of hell fire in the next world, whatever may be his destiny in this. Need we say more to account for the enmity of a formidable faction in the Church?"

"Old Election Days in Ireland" and "To Homburg and Back for a Shilling," are the two most amusing papers in *The Cornhill*. The latter paper might have been a little less flippant without injury to its effect. We are not accustomed to find writing in the style of a "sensation leader" admitted into the pages of this magazine. In the former paper, we are told this "very singular fact: that in the old election days in Ireland, a Protestant might lose his franchise by what the law called an ill-assorted marriage! A lover might ask and exclaim—

"From the heretic girl of my soul shall I fly,
To seek somewhere else a more orthodox kiss?
No! perish the hearts and the laws that try
Truth, valour, and love by a standard like this.

"A Protestant elector, however, who married a Roman Catholic lady, was bound to convert her within a year, if he wished to preserve his vote." There is a very able account of Etna in eruption; and a paper in which it is attempted to settle the nationality of Andrea Ferara, the famous swordmaker; also one entitled "Recollections of Crime and Criminals in China." Judging from it, the Chinese must be quite as clever as the London thieves. Higher praise we cannot bestow on them. The following anecdote proves the utter indifference with which a Chinaman regards the prospect of death: "I had once brought before me a series of pictures painted by a Chinaman under sentence of death, on which he employed himself in prison till the time of his being led out to the scaffold. It was a case of murder, and the pictures represented all the fancied contortions of his body after the falling of the drop. I was informed that they were all painted in the merriest mood, and that he was very desirous of ascertaining from the turnkeys whether they resembled the living, and would resemble the dying man."

Macmillan contains the first of a series of papers on American Presidents, by Mr. Ludlow.

To Andrew Jackson he gives higher praise than most writers are wont to accord. There is a second paper by Mr. Francis Galton, on "Hereditary Talent and Character." It is well worthy of consideration. The following are the concluding paragraphs. They embody opinions which will startle some readers, but which Mr. Galton supports by what appear to be very telling arguments: "It is a common theme of moralists of many creeds, that man is born with an imperfect nature. He has lofty aspirations, but there is a weakness in his disposition that incapacitates him from carrying his nobler purposes into effect. He sees that some particular course of action is his duty, and should be his delight; but his inclinations are fickle and base, and do not conform to his better judgment. The whole moral nature of man is tainted with sin, which prevents him from doing the things he knows to be right. I venture to offer an explanation of this apparent anomaly, which seems perfectly satisfactory from a scientific point of view. It is neither more nor less than that the development of our nature, under Darwin's law of natural selection, has not yet overtaken the development of our religious civilization. Man was barbarous but yesterday, and therefore it is not to be expected that the natural aptitudes of his race should already have become moulded into accordance with his very recent advance. We men of the present centuries are like animals suddenly transplanted among new conditions of climate and of food: our instincts fail us under the altered circumstances. My theory is confirmed by the fact that the members of old civilizations are far less sensible than those newly converted from barbarism of their nature being inadequate to their moral needs. The conscience of a negro is aghast at his own wild, impulsive nature, and is easily stirred by a preacher, but it is scarcely possible to ruffle the self-complacency of a steady-going Chinaman. The sense of original sin would show, according to my theory, not that man was fallen from a high estate, but that he was rapidly rising from a low one. It would therefore confirm the conclusion that has been arrived at by every independent line of ethnological research—that our forefathers were utter savages from the beginning; and, that, after myriads of years of barbarism, our race has but very recently grown to be civilized and religious." In a paper on negro suffrage, Professor Cairnes maintains the propriety of enfranchising the negroes. It is difficult to see how this demand can be resisted. Now that slavery is dead, the possession of a dark skin should not be held a sufficient reason for making an invidious distinction between the white man and the negro.

The instalments of novels contained in *Temple Bar* are more interesting this month than the separate papers. There is an account of Father Ignatius, in which the Church of England monk is denounced in very strong, but, probably well-merited terms. The writer sums up his objections to him thus: "He is not fitted for the task he has set himself. He is dull, wordy, and commonplace. His metaphors are involved, his allegories clumsy, his denunciations powerless, and his appeals illogical. Nor is there a single accessory of manner, voice, or gesture calculated to redeem his vulgarity of language and poverty of thought. When he would be solemn, he is silly; when tender, ludicrous; when pathetic, contemptible. He shrieks and hoots in a vile falsetto at one moment, and gives a nasal twang—as *Jerusalem*—to terminations at another; he is never natural, never easy, and throughout gives you the notion of a man who plays a part, and plays it badly."

The St. James's Magazine contains a paper filled with interesting facts relating to early Spanish playwrights. There are two papers in which topics of the day are carefully dealt with: the one being on Abyssinia and the Foreign Office; the other on Secret Poisoning and Medical Etiquette. Dr. Delepiere continues his remarks on historical misrepresentations. The subjects now treated are the inventor of the steam-engine and Belesarius. With regard to the fable relating to Belesarius, Dr. Delepiere considers that the following facts may have given rise to it: "At the period of the decline of the Eastern Empire, a prefect of the Prætorium, named John of Cappadocia, who had tyrannized over the empire during ten years, was at length imprisoned, flagellated, and condemned to make a public confession of his crimes. He was, besides, clothed in rags,

and carried to Egypt, and in every port where the vessel anchored, John of Cappadocia was exposed on the common highway, and forced to ask alms of the people. In this manner he crossed a part of Egypt as far as Adrianople, to which place he was banished, and at length died there in prison."

The Englishman's Magazine is carried on with great spirit. A new tale, entitled "The Old Pagoda Tree," is begun in this number. There is a readable paper on the "Sea-Side;" a very good essay on "The Slavery of Civilization," by the Rev. Harry Jones, and a useful description of plantains and bananas, by the Curator of the Museum at Kew. He quotes what M. Boussingault has determined as to the nutritive qualities of the banana. He says: "I have reason to believe that the nutritive value of the banana is superior to that of the potato. I have given as daily rations to men employed at hard labour about 6½ lbs. of half-ripe bananas and two ounces of salt meat." It is added: "Nor is this fruit valuable alone when freshly gathered; unlike most fruits of a similar succulent nature, it can be manufactured into a highly nutritious and valuable meal. This is effected by depriving the fruit of the outer skin, then cutting it in slices, and thoroughly drying it in the sun, after which it is powdered and sifted. The sliced or preserved fruits likewise form an important article of trade in the Society Islands."

The Shilling Magazine, although the youngest, is yet by no means the least notable of the magazines. The present number contains a valuable paper on "Education in China," by Sir John Bowring. In the matter of printing it would appear that: "The Chinese have had a great start over all the nations of the West. It is difficult to say when the art of printing was first introduced. It is known to have been practised in China from plates of wood at the end of the sixth century of the Christian era. In A.D. 593, there is a decree for the collection of 'old designs,' and 'text,' and for their cutting in wood for publication, but it is not then spoken of as a novel invention. In 932, the canonical books were ordered to be engraved on wood and printed for general sale; and in 982 the work was completed, and the books were circulated over all the empire. Moveable types were first employed in the middle of the eleventh century. The Imperial arrangements for printing have been carried out in China on a most magnificent scale. The Emperor Khanghi, whose reign began in 1662, had 250,000 moveable types engraved in copper, and printed no less than 6,000 volumes. Kienlung, in 1773, ordered 10,412 works to be published, covering the whole field of Chinese literature." This paper will thoroughly repay a careful perusal. There is the first of a series of papers translated from the German of Robert Schumann, the composer. In them he criticizes his contemporaries, and among them Sterndale Bennett. The following passage indicates the character of his criticisms. We may add that the critique is dated New Year's day, 1837:—"Mozart, Haydn, and Beethoven were fortunate in one respect, for their fathers were sound musicians—they took in music with their mothers' milk and dreamed it in their cradles. From the first moment of consciousness they were made to feel that they belonged to the great family of artists, to enter which others are often forced to make many a sacrifice. Equally happy was our friend, for his father was organist at Sheffield; and the boy must often have sat in the organ-loft, lost in wonder and delight at his father's playing. No people are so familiar with Handel as the English—the only fault they find about him is his German name. They listen to him with devotion in church, sing him at every entertainment; in fact, Lipinski declares that he heard the guard of a mail-coach play Handel's airs on the horn. In such circumstances even a less happy nature could not fail to develop itself with simplicity and purity. How far this development was promoted by the careful instruction he received at the Royal Academy of Music, in London, under masters like Crotch, Cipriani, and Potter, and by his own indefatigable studies, I know not; but his career seems to me more like the flight, unstudied flight, of a lovely butterfly, bursting from its chrysalis, and fluttering through the summer air, now lighting on this flower and now on that, leaving us to follow with eager eyes and outstretched hands. A soaring spirit like this could not

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"be content to remain on its dull native soil without desiring to behold the land where its two great predecessors, Mozart and Beethoven, first saw the light. And thus it has come to pass that the favourite of the London public, and the pride of musical England, is residing with us."

The Law Magazine and Law Review, though a professional journal, is also well adapted for the perusal of the general public. The present number contains an article on "The Law of the Drama," which will convey useful information to many who are puzzled as to the legal position of the drama in England. An article on "Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister" appeals to two classes with equal force—to those who wish to marry, and to those who would hinder a marriage with the sister of a deceased wife. The writer thinks that the present law should be repealed. He says: "Surely it is time that a law which Scripture does not authorize, which primitive Christianity does not sanction, which Parliament unwillingly enacted, which morality has not, and experience has not approved, should be expunged from the Statute-Book of a great, a free, and a justice-loving nation." The articles are not too long, are written in a clear style, and will instruct those whom they may not amuse.

From Auckland, we have received *The Southern Monthly Magazine* for May. We are glad to be able to record of this number that it is distinguished for the same excellence as preceding ones. It is very creditable to the colonists in New Zealand to support a publication of this kind, in which solid reading is well blended with that which is of lighter character. *London Society* is as remarkable as usual for its illustrations. There is one very good one in this number, entitled "Georgie's first Love-letter." The best part of *The Churchman's Family Magazine* is "Our Clerical Club." The remarks on new books there made are, on the whole, expressed in a very genial tone. From the opinions of Dr. Ingleby, in his paper on "Mr. John Stuart Mill and the Nebular Hypothesis," we emphatically differ. Even supposing Dr. Ingleby to be right, he might have written in a less dogmatic style when treating a subject so important as this one. One remark will show how little fitted Dr. Ingleby is for judging Mr. Mill: it is to the effect that Mill's philosophy is "wholly borrowed from Auguste Comte, but it is borrowed whole." We quote Dr. Ingleby's exact words. The other papers are more worthy of attention. *The Victoria Magazine* contains the first of a series of papers, translated from the French by Professor Edouard Laboulaye, on the civil and political status of the female sex, from the time of the Romans until the present day. This paper alone will make *The Victoria* welcome to many readers. In *The Eclectic* is a very good biographical article on John Clare. *The Month*, *The British Army and Navy Review*, *Good Words*, and *The Sunday Magazine* are all up to their usual standard, and are all well fitted for the class of readers to which they respectively appeal.

We have also received the following publications of Messrs. Cassell's, to all which the epithet "excellent" may be affixed with perfect truth. *The Quiver*; *Illustrated Family Paper*; part 21 of *The Popular Natural History*; part 9 of *The Illustrated Gulliver's Travels*; part 4 of the *Foxe's Book of Martyrs*; part 29 of *The Bible Dictionary*; part 18 of *The Illustrated Shakespeare*; part 9 of the library edition of *Don Quixote*, illustrated by Gustave Doré; part 18 of the illustrated *Holy Bible*.

The following publications of Mr. Beeton are also noteworthy: *The Young Englishwoman*; *The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine*; *The Boy's Own Magazine*; *The Boy's Monthly Magazine*. We have also received *The Sixpenny Magazine*; *The Day of Rest*; *The Christian Treasury*; *Our Own Fireside*; *The Musical Monthly and Drawing-room Miscellany*; *The Ladies' Treasury*; *The Family Herald*; *The Leisure Hour*; *The Sunday at Home*; *Young England*; and No. 20 of *Can You Forgive Her*.

Among books which are seasonable at present are guides to foreign Spas. Among them those of Dr. Lee are well known and appreciated, as is evinced by the number of editions through which they pass. We have before us the fourth edition of "The Baths of Nassau" (Churchill & Sons), the third edition of "Homburg and Nauheim" (Churchill & Sons), and a new volume on "The Principal Baths of Switzerland and Savoy: with Notices of some Swiss Mountain Resorts, and Remarks on the Action of Mountain

Air." (Churchill & Sons).—This volume consists of an expansion of the brief notices which were contained in Dr. Lee's "Baths of Germany, France, and Switzerland." All of these guides can be heartily recommended to those who purpose visiting the foreign watering-places of which they treat.

Lectures on the German Mineral Waters, and on their Rational Employment; with an Appendix Embracing a Short Account of the Principal European Spas or Climatic Health-resorts. By Sigismund Sutro, M.D. Second Edition, carefully revised and enlarged. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)—This is an elaborate work, which is calculated for conveying useful information alike to the profession and the public. The first edition consisted of lectures delivered at the Hunterian School of Medicine. The present one contains, in addition, an appendix of the principal health-resorts both at home and abroad, and which were not included in the former edition. Dr. Sutro treats his subject very exhaustively, and brings to the task a vast amount of valuable personal experience. His work may be consulted with profit even by those who have read or possess other works of a similar kind.

The International English and French Dictionary. By L. Smith and H. Hamilton. Containing all words in common use to be found in polite literature, with their etymology and affinities; the phraseology employed in Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures; terms of Art and Science; military and naval terms; and geographical and historical proper names; and irregular forms of verbs, &c.; the prepositions governed by verbs and adjectives; a full development of the use of the adverbial particles; and the grammatical difficulties resolved, and the idioms and proverbs classed under their respective senses: the whole exemplified by the copious citations from the best writers, both ancient and modern, with the names of the authors affixed. The English pronunciation figured for the French. New Edition. (Ch. Fouraut, Paris. William Allan & Co., London.)—We have transcribed the title page of this dictionary in order to exhibit what its compilers profess to have done. We must take exception to one phrase in the title-page, because it is neither good English, nor does it express clearly what is meant to be conveyed; this is: "The English pronunciation figured for the French." To anyone unacquainted with the French sentence of which this is a too literal translation, the meaning of the English one will be a puzzle. If it were to run thus: "The pronunciation of English words indicated for French readers," it would at least be intelligible. The body of the work is by no means open to similar objections. We have found all the words we have tested to be carefully and thoroughly translated, and we can pronounce this dictionary to be at once comprehensive and trustworthy.

Dictionnaire International Français et Anglais. Par MM. H. Hamilton et E. Legros. (Ch. Fouraut, Paris. William Allan & Co., London.) This work, which is the companion to the foregoing one, will prove as useful to our countrymen as the former must be for Frenchmen. The different English idioms of which French equivalents are given will be especially serviceable to all who wish to form a thorough acquaintance with the two languages. These are taken from the works of no less than 155 French writers, all of whom are men of note and authority. A work so elaborate, and executed with such care as this one, can hardly be examined with sufficient minuteness by any critic who does not devote nearly as much time to his task as the compilers had bestowed upon theirs. As the examination which we have made, chiefly with a view to detect blunders, has turned out much more favourably for the dictionary than we could have anticipated, we gladly recommend it as a work of which the execution is on a par with the utility.

The indefatigable Mr. Cook has issued a new edition of his "Guide to Cook's Excursions to Paris; and Directory of Excursions and Tours in Switzerland and Italy." He tells us that his book is designed "to give the most plain and comprehensive information as to the provisions and uses of the tickets; and the plan adopted of briefly describing the Routes, in accordance with the Coupon arrangements, is in this edition extended so as to include the new features of 1865." To any one contemplating making a continental trip for a small sum, the possession of this guide will be indispensable.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE WEEK.

- BARINGTON (Churchill, B.D., F.L.S.). Introductory Lecture on Archaeology, delivered before the University of Cambridge. 8vo, pp. v.—80. Deighton, Bell, & Co. (Cambridge). Bell & Daldy. 3s.
- BAKER (Captain W. A.). Day and the Hour: or, Notes on Prophecy: a Sketch of the Future, extracted from the Bible. Post 8vo, pp. xii.—270. Macintosh. 4s. 6d.
- BELL (Alexander Melville, F.E.S.). Visible Speech; a New Fact Demonstrated. 12mo, sd., pp. 62. Hamilton. 1s.
- BRADSHAW'S Illustrated Hand-Book, to Switzerland and the Tyrol. With Map and Plans. New Edition. Roy. 16mo. 5s. France. New Edition. 5s. Belgium and the Rhine. 5s.
- BURNS (Robert). Complete Poetical Works. With a Memoir by William Gunnay. With Engravings. Fscp. 8vo, pp. cixviii.—523. Nimmo. 3s. 6d.
- BYRON (Henry James). Paid in Full. A Novel. New Edition. 1 Vol. Cr. 8vo, pp. 460. J. Maxwell. 6s.
- CASSELL'S Illustrated Family Paper. Vol. 1. New and Enlarged Series. Folio, pp. viii.—148. Cassell. 5s.
- CLARKE. Good Stories. Selected and Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M.A. 5th Series. Cr. 8vo, cl. 1p. Macintosh. 1s. 6d.
- CUNNINGHAM (David). Tables for Facilitating the Calculation of Earthwork in the Construction of Railways, Roads, Canals, Dams, &c. Imp. 8vo, pp. xx.—100. Spon. 10s. 6d.
- EASY Poetry for Children. A Selection from the Best Authors. With Coloured Illustrations. 18mo, pp. viii.—184. Routledge. 1s.
- ENGLISHWOMAN'S Domestic Magazine (The). New Series. Vol. 9. 8vo, pp. 504. With Patterns. Beeton. 6s.
- EXAMINATION Papers for the Civil Service of India. June, 1865. Fol. sd., pp. 43. Stanford. 2s. 6d.
- FISHER (John). History and Antiquities of Masham and Mashamshire; together with an Account of its several Franchises, its ancient Lords, Rectors, Prebendaries, Vicars, Curates, &c., &c.; and Appendices containing Copies of several Charters, Grants, and other important Documents relating to the Manor, Forest, Free Warren, and Free Chase, Markets, Fairs, Prebendal Church, &c., of Masham. With numerous Illustrations. 8vo, pp. vi.—600. Harrison (Ripon). Simpkin. 21s.
- FONBLANQUE (Albany, Jun.). How we are Governed: or, the Crown, the Senate, and the Bench. A Handbook of the Constitution, Government, Laws, and Power of Great Britain. Popular Edition. Fscp. 8vo, bds., pp. vi.—214. Warne. 1s.
- GAULTIER (Abbé). Familiar Geography. With a concise Treatise on the Artificial Globe. 16th Edition, revised and corrected. 16mo, pp. viii.—250. Griffith and Farran. 3s.
- GEMS for the Afflicted. Selected by One who has been long in the Furnace. 3rd Edition. 32mo, pp. 122. Morgan & Chase. 1s.
- GIBSON (Rev. A., M.A.). Sermons, on various Subjects. Second Series. Fscp. 8vo, pp. viii.—424. Hamilton. 5s.
- JOURNAL of Horticulture (The), Cottage Gardener, and Country Gentleman. Conducted by George W. Johnson, F.R.H.S., and Robert Hogg, LL.D. Vol. 8. New Series. Imp. 8vo, pp. viii.—498. Office. 8s. 6d.
- LANGLER (J.R., B.A., F.R.G.S.). First Reading Book. Fscp. 8vo, cl. 1p., pp. 48. Wesleyan Training College. 4d.
- LATHAM (Baldwin, C.E., A.L.C.E.). Papers upon the Supply of Water to Towns. 8vo, sd., pp. 63. With Plates. Spon. 3s. 6d.
- LAW (Joseph). Consistent Interpretations of Prophecies relating to the House of Judah; the Church of Christ; the Romish Papacy and its Church; the Greek and Russo-Greek Churches; the Great Day of God at Armageddon; the First Resurrection and Millennial Era; the Second Advent, and the Day of Judgment; the New Heavens and Earth, &c. 8vo, pp. xii.—612. Macintosh. 14s.
- LITTLE SUSY'S Six Teachers. By her Aunt Susan. With Illustrations. Roy. 18mo, pp. 193. Nelson. 2s.
- MARMONT (Marshal) on Modern Armies. Translated by Captain Lundy, F.G.S., F.L.S. Cr. 8vo, pp. xxvii.—208. W. O. Mitchell. 6s.
- MARRYAT (Captain R.N.). Children of the New Forest. New Edition. With Illustrations. Fscp. 8vo, pp. 428. Routledge. 6s.
- MOORE (Thomas, F.L.S., F.H.S., &c.). British Ferns and their Allies; an Abridgment of the "Popular History of British Ferns," and comprising the Ferns, Club Mosses, Pepperworts, and Horsetails. Illustrated. New Edition. Fscp. 8vo, bds., pp. 124. Routledge. 1s.
- NARES (Commander G. S., R.N.). Seamanship: including Names of Principal Parts of a Ship: Masts, Sails, Yards, &c.; Knots and Splices; Fittings of Standing Rigging; Rigging of Masts; Yards and Bowsprits; Tanks, Ballast, and Provisions; Rule of Road and Vessel Lights; Sea Terms; Managing Sails; Boat Sailing; Stowage of Anchors and Cables; Mechanical Powers; Manoeuvring to Tack Ship; Trimming Sails; Instructions in Management of Boats in a Surf, &c., &c. 3rd Edition, with 350 Illustrations and Coloured Plates. 8vo, pp. x.—230. Griffin (Portsea). Longmans. 21s.
- REID (Capt. Mayne) Croquet. (Beeton's Shilling Handbooks). Fscp. 8vo, cl. sd., pp. 95. Warne. 1s.
- RUTLEDGE. By the Author of "The Sutherlands," &c., &c. (Companion Library). Fscp. 8vo, sd., pp. 342. Warne. 1s.
- SHELLEY (Percy B.). Poetical Works. With Engravings. Fscp. 8vo, pp. 429. Milner & Sowerby. 2s. 6d.
- SMITH (Alexander). A Summer in Skye. 2 Vols. Post 8vo, pp. 638. Strahan. 10s.
- SUTRO (Sigismund, M.D., M.R.C.P.). Lectures on the German Mineral Waters, and on their rational employment. With an Appendix, embracing a Short Account of the principal European Spas and Climatic Health-Resorts. 2nd Edition. Carefully revised and enlarged. 8vo, pp. xxiii.—419. Longmans. 12s. 6d.
- UP and Down the Rhine for 5L! How to do it. By B. A. Fscp. 8vo, sd., pp. 32. Strand Printing Company. 1s.
- VACHER (Thomas B.). Pocket Digest of Stamp Duties, and of Judicial Decisions thereon; with Directions on Stamped Instruments; and an Appendix of Stamp Acts, Tables of Dates, &c. 6th Edition. Fscp. 8vo, pp. vii.—304. Vacher. 7s.
- WOOD (Mrs. Henry). Lord Oakburn's Daughters. New Edition. 1 Vol. Post 8vo, pp. 521. Bradbury. 6s.
- (Rev. J. G., M.A., F.L.S., &c.). Homes without Hands. Being a Description of the Habitations of Animals, classed according to their principle of Construction. With Engravings. 8vo, pp. xix.—632. Longmans. 21s.
- YOUNG Englishwoman (The): a Magazine of Fiction and Entertaining Literature, Music, Poetry, Fine Arts, Fashions, and Useful and Ornamental Needlework. Vol. 1. From Dec. 31, 1864, to June 24, 1865; including No. 1 to No. 26. Folio, with Fashion Plates and Patterns separate, pp. viii.—424. Beeton. 6s.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM EDMONDSTOUNE
AYTOUN.

PROFESSOR AYTOUN, who died very unexpectedly on Friday last, was one of those men whom literature can ill afford to lose at the present time. He was essentially a humourist. Many other men could have written as bad a novel as "Norman Sinclair," or a poem as didactic as "Bothwell," but there are few who could

have produced his "Bon Gaultier" ballads, or the light articles which were once the chief attraction of *Blackwood's*. Theodore Martin, who wrote the "Bon Gaultier" ballads in conjunction with Professor Aytoun, does not exhibit nearly the same amount of humour, but he displays even more skill in imitative versification. The prevailing tendency of literary men in these days is to be funny at any cost and under any circumstances. No matter how forced and false the fun is, it is welcomed by certain persons. Slang, puns, intricate sentences, profane swearing, are all pressed into the service by the writer of articles intended to tickle the crowd. The consequence is, that the writing with which the unthinking are gratified produces disgust in the minds of the educated. It was Professor Aytoun's merit, as well as distinguishing characteristic, that he could be as humorous as Dickens without being an imitator, or vulgar, like most of the imitators of Dickens.

In 1854 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh. This is the post formerly filled by Blair, the author of the Sermons which were once nearly as popular as novels, and of the Lectures which, we understand, are still read and admired in remote districts of the country. As a Professor, Mr. Aytoun did not shine. His lectures were filled with much good advice and several commonplace remarks. One of the most notable lectures was that on Milton, in which he allowed his political predilections to bias his critical opinions. He had the candour to acknowledge, however, that the depreciatory view which he took of Milton's poetry might be a mistaken one. Indeed, he used to speak of it as if he thought that he was not in the right. To a large extent, he inculcated the views about style which are enunciated with much pedantry by Blair. He was too much inclined to admire the mechanism of sentences rather than the thoughts expressed by them. Without being genial, he was liked by his students. He did not exact much from them, and always manifested great satisfaction when any of them produced something better than he expected. A few good verses would call forth from him the strongest praise. Had he been more pedantic he might have done less service.

His "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers" is the work by which he is most generally known. "The Bon Gaultier Ballads," and translations of the "Poems and Ballads of Goethe," both of which he executed in common with Theodore Martin, are the works which will best repay perusal. Dying at the age of fifty-two, he left much unaccomplished which he had hoped to execute. Even had he been spared longer and written more, we cannot think that he would have risen to a higher place in literature than that which he occupied at the time of his decease. One of the few men of general reputation who adorned the capital of Scotland, his loss leaves a blank there which it will be hard to fill. Though to us his untimely death is of less importance, yet we sincerely regret it, because in losing him we lose one who was a real, if not a bright ornament of the world of letters. His fame would have been greater and his works more enduring, had he been more aspiring and thoroughly in earnest.

MISCELLANEA.

At the Manchester Exhibition, some years ago, we overheard a group of mill-girls commenting on that wonderful picture, "The Three Maries." "Which be 'em?" said one. "Why, t'one's Bloody Mary (was the reply), and t'other's Mary Queen o' Scots; and hang me if I know who thissun is." A younger girl, fresher from her school, suggested that the third might perhaps be the Virgin Mary; but her hint did not carry conviction with it. Mistakes as painful, ignorance as crass, may be witnessed any day among the crowd of saunterers through our cathedrals; the questions asked by those who care to do something more than stare vacantly about, show such a hopeless depth of unintelligence, that few of us would have the courage to undertake what Mr. Wilson has begun in Glasgow. He had often noticed people looking in a puzzled way at the windows of that cathedral, and thought he might get some two hundred together to hear a simple explanatory lecture on the story of the glass. He made known what he was going to do, and was startled to find that nearly six thousand people applied for tickets. Only fifteen hundred were admitted (it would have been impossible for more to hear); but having once begun, Mr. Wilson

does not mean to stop; he has already repeated his lecture; and he suggests that these "lectures on the spot for working people," should be delivered in Westminster Abbey, the Parliament Houses, and other great public buildings. The people would assuredly feel more interest in the national monuments if they knew more about them; and they only need to be taught cheerily and intelligibly.

POWDERED hellebore, taken as snuff, is named by Dr. Ponowski, of St. Petersburg, as an infallible cure for cholera, if only the patient can be got to sneeze some eight or ten times. If the snuff produces no effect, the case is hopeless. The doctor has been moving the different ambassadors to send his remedy to Alexandria. The French would take no notice of him; but Mr. Lumley has made a memorandum on the subject to Lord Russell, and he has passed it on to the College of Physicians. *The Medical Journal* says the Americans ought to take this matter up, hellebore having been of late so largely used by them as a curative.

The New York Herald has the reputation of containing the most remarkable specimens of vulgar writing which are to be met with in any language. The following passage may be pronounced as among the most extraordinary which even that newspaper has ever contained. It occurs in the number for July 12th: "As the time approaches for the laying of the Atlantic cable, the second-rate journals of this city are becoming frightened at the high tariff of charges announced by the Atlantic Telegraph Company. We do not care what price the company may charge. If there be news from Europe of interest to the people of the United States, *The Herald* must have it, no matter what it may cost. During the recent rebellion we expended half a million of dollars for war correspondence alone, irrespective of our heavy outlay for other news. We can well afford, therefore, to spend a thousand dollars a-day or so for messages over the Atlantic cable, if the news be such as to justify the outlay. *The Herald* is a live newspaper. It will hereafter be published on every day of the year, and its office will be open, night and day, all the year round. It presents to its readers a perfect popular photograph of every event, and is never surpassed either in the accuracy, completeness, or quickness of its news. We understand that there is some trouble in England about admitting American correspondents on board the Great Eastern, the steamer which is to lay the cable. The managers want to secure a monopoly for such fellows as Bull Run Russell, blundering Woods, garrulous Sala, and other hangers-on of the London press. But in spite of this, *The Herald* will have a full, graphic, and accurate account of the whole affair, and we will match it against any of the reports of the London press. During our career as a journalist we have done more to stimulate such enterprises as that of the Atlantic telegraph than any other person that can be mentioned. We were the first to supersede the mail by fast expresses for the transmission of news, and as soon as the telegraph was invented we availed ourselves largely of its facilities. *The Herald* has paid more money to the telegraph, and has consequently done more to extend its lines, than any other paper in the world. The telegraph expenditures of the London *Times* for a year would not pay our bills for a single day. We advocated the Atlantic telegraph when everybody else laughed at it, and to our encouragement it will owe much of its success, if it be a success. Under these circumstances, we feel deeply interested in the undertaking, and we intend not only to report the laying of the cable, but to use the line liberally, at any price the company may fix, so soon as it is in working order."

The Church Review wonders how Bishop Colenso will employ himself when he gets back; and concludes that his chief business will be "to set up the Royal arms in the churches of his diocese, with the motto to match, 'Fear God, honour the King; and to deliver the prayer 'For the Queen's most excellent Majesty' with due unctuousness." Diocese (we are told) he has none, either by secular or ecclesiastical title; he is a wandering star, for whom, the *Review* very plainly hints, there is reserved the fate to which St. Jude condemns such eccentric luminaries. His flock have followed another shepherd; and the Zulus, all who are left to him, cannot take in 'advanced criticism.' How is he to fill up his time? Surely he won't read the lessons when they come out of the Pentateuch, nor the part in the offices of baptism

which talks about the flood and the ark. How can he ask his candidates for ordination, "Do you unfeignedly believe all the canonical Scriptures?" It will be *haruspex haruspitem* between him and them all through the ordination office. As for his praise of the Royal supremacy in opposition to "sacerdotalism," let him look at Prussia, where the Crown is more despotic over its clergy than any bishops. Besides, the Crown says it will have nothing to do with Natal; so Bishop Colenso is really going in for irresponsible power. The money just given to him is given "in acknowledgment of his services to the cause of free expression of opinion within the Church of England." This makes the *Review* very angry; it forgets how much its party owes to this free expression of opinion. The subscribers to the Colenso Fund are serving the very people who talk of the "Unbloody Sacrifice" and the "Presence," and who call a service a "Function." Once give up this "free expression of opinion," and what would become of the Romanizers? The great mass of our laity is nearly as rabid on some purely religious questions as the Irish Orangemen are on religious politics.

DURING the visit of the Queen of the Sandwich Islands to this country, it may interest our readers to know that the Hawaiian language is a most comprehensive one. In a letter to Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster Row, the Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Honolulu, states that he has recently completed a dictionary of the Hawaiian language, containing more than 15,500 words. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance that Mr. Andrews should have gathered and defined about the same number of words as are to be found in the great folio editions of Johnson's English Dictionary, which contains 15,784 words derived from thirty different languages—Latin 6,732, French 4,812, Saxon 1,665, Greek 1,148, Dutch 661, Italian 211, German 106, Welsh 95, Danish 75, Spanish 56, and twenty other languages. We learn that Mr. Andrews is collecting the materials for a life of Kamehameha I. If executed with ability, this will be an important work. The founder of the Kamehameha dynasty was no ordinary man. He has been styled the Napoleon of the Pacific. Originally a petty chieftain, at the head of a small clan on Hawaii, he subsequently conquered all the islands, and during a period of more than twenty years was the sovereign of this kingdom. He died in May, 1819, about one year before the American missionaries landed upon the islands. He possessed great administrative and executive ability. He was shipowner and shipbuilder, and freighted vessels to China, and engaged largely in foreign trade.

We have plenty of warnings that the year will be an unhealthy one. Pigs have been for some time dying of typhus and scarlatina; and now a new epizootic disease has broken out among the horned cattle, important enough to call for an Order in Council, which was issued on the 24th instant. One cow-keeper at Islington has lost all his cows; a Mrs. Nicholls has lost 115 since the end of June. The disease seems, in this latter case, distinctly traceable to some Spanish or Hungarian cattle bought at the Metropolitan Market. The symptoms are singularly like those of cholera—sudden trembling, accompanied by severe diarrhoea, and soon followed by prostration and collapse. If it is true that the disease is contagious, why should not cholera be so too? *The Medical Times* mentions that though cows are dying at a great rate in the western side of Islington parish, not a single case has occurred in the eastern half. Indian officers tell us that cholera often sweeps through an encampment, decimating the men on one side of a road, not touching them on the other side. It is absurd to base theories on mere vague talk; but to ascertain if this cattle-plague is really contagious or not, might help us in settling the vexed question as to whether cholera is so. Meanwhile Doncaster, Burton-on-Trent, and other places, have been suffering even more than London from the epizootic; and we may look to have milk even scarcer and dearer than it was last autumn.

No branch of industry has profited more by free trade than the glass manufacture. The excise duties on glass were abolished in 1845; and Sir R. Peel's prediction has been justified by the vast increase in the trade. Here though, as in so many other things, our national tendency towards wholesale production, without due regard to quality, is very apparent. We make enormous quantities of glass—140,000 feet per week, selling at 2s. a-foot and upwards, instead of 3,000 feet, at from 20s. to 25s. a-foot and upwards, which was the total amount made in

England in 1819. We use glass for flooring, and find it more durable than stone pavement; we are even beginning to use it for sheathing iron ships; but we are neglecting the finer kinds. From France and Belgium we import weekly some 16,000 feet of the very finest description of plate glass. This is not as it should be. Some years ago our finer kinds of glass were superior to those made on the Continent. There seems no reason why we should cease to make things well because we have begun to make so much more of them.

ASSES' milk has always been valuable. In old times Roman belles used to bathe in it, as Parisian anonymas are said to do in champagne. With us it has been supposed to have peculiarly restorative virtues, and used to be constantly prescribed for consumptive patients. Dr. Schnepf some few months ago asserted that *kumiss*, the common Russian and Tartar drink, which is simply fermented cows' or mares' milk, is more valuable in phthisis than even asses' milk. Doctors in general seem disposed to differ with him on this point. Still the fact remains that in Norway, the Orkneys, &c., this drink is the popular remedy for consumption. Instead of either, some doctors prefer *Liebig's soup* (described some little time ago in *The Popular Science Review*). This is made of malt flour, wheat flour (or oatmeal, for those who require special strengthening), milk, and bicarbonate of potash—a curious compound, but one which is coming into very general use for infants and invalids.

The effect of heat in ripening wine is so well known, that it is astonishing so little has hitherto been done artificially beyond the somewhat roundabout process of taking it to India and back. M. L. Pasteur has made a number of experiments, the result of which he communicates to the Paris Academy of Sciences. All of them show that wine may be easily ripened artificially—after fermentation being prevented by the careful exclusion of the air. A similar process to that recommended by M. Pasteur is employed in the Côté d'Or, where it is looked on as a trade secret; but it is so unscientifically managed, that not unfrequently all the bottles so treated are broken. In Provence the vin ordinaire is constantly placed on the flat roofs of houses and left for the sun to ripen it. Of course in all these cases the corks must not be sealed over, or else the bottles must not be quite full. M. Pasteur leaves his corks free, for he thinks the oxygen imbibed has more to do with the ripening than the heat to which the wine is subjected. Anybody can try his process for himself. Tie your cork in with string; the cork will be pushed a little up, and a few drops of wine will escape between cork and glass, but the string will not be broken, nor the bottle. Take the wine out of the stove, cool it, and drive the cork home, carefully sealing it over. *The Wine Trade Review*, from which we take the above, unfortunately says nothing about the time which the operation takes, nor the heat to which the stove is to be raised.

THE Scottish Farmer has an interesting paper on "Weeds." No doubt they were sent to make men industrious; and the more you stir the ground in getting rid of your weeds, the finer are your crops. Still, they are a sore trial to the farmer, as we may readily imagine when we are told that "the corn sow-thistle has 190 flowers, each with 190 seeds; the groundsel has 6,500 seeds in all; while the poppy bears a hundred flowers, each with 500 seeds." Scotch poppies must really be worth a pilgrimage north of Tweed; who of us, even in Hertfordshire, ever saw a poppy root with half a hundred flowers? Weeds have a strange vitality; you may "scotch" a bit of groundsel and leave it for dead on the path, and after the next shower it will be up again as lively as ever. Their seeds, too, live through everything except fire. You may mix lime with your manure heap, and yet your next crop of weeds will only be stronger than before. Burn your weeds, then; nothing else will do. The most unpleasant thing in connexion with seeds is the practice, unfortunately a common one, of mixing weed-seed with what is sold to the farmer. *The Scottish Farmer* recommends people to deal only with first-class men, and to have all doubtful seed examined by an expert, and if weed-seeds are detected, to expose the seller. In a pint of brand-clover Professor Buckman detected 39,440 weed-seeds; in two pints of Dutch clover he found 25,560 and 70,400 respectively. When seeds are saved wholesale it is often very hard to keep all weeds out; there are so many things, for instance, which flower almost exactly like the turnip; but even 20,000 to the pint must be due to some-

thing more than carelessness. "Save your own seed, then, if you can," is the best advice to the farmer. It is troublesome, no doubt; but it must pay somebody to do it—why not you? You will have to spend less in hoeing the next year. "Couch grass," with its knotted roots—they call it "twitch" in the Midlands, and make straw paper of it near Peterborough and elsewhere—is best got rid of by salting the land. Docks are perhaps the most "impracticable" of any; their roots are often many feet long, and even the most skilfully-applied "dock-drawer" is almost sure to leave some inches behind. The best way with these (says Professor Buckman) is to be constantly mowing them down, and to keep the plant *without its lungs*. Even the most lively dock cannot long stand against this treatment. Who are your neighbours? is an important question in regard to weeds. In vain a man may be always clearing his land, if those about him suffer theirs to get unconscionably foul. A good law is in force in some parts of Ireland—of all places in the world—authorizing summary legal proceedings against the man who lets his weeds go to seed to the hurt and annoyance of other people.

THE Building News gives some curious details connected with Mr. Panizzi's early career, which help to explain how it is that he is allowed to retire on full pay and house-allowance, though he has not served more than half the time which entitles superannuated civil servants to the maximum pension. Mr. Panizzi is a Modenese political refugee who started in England as teacher of Italian in University College. He made himself useful and got the good will of Lord Brougham during the trial of Queen Caroline. From that time his rise has been rapid. On dit that Mr. Panizzi's services have often been largely used in the Foreign-office; indeed, that he has been of late years a sort of supplementary diplomatist. Such is the man in whose favour Government has just set aside the conditions of an act of Parliament. Who will be his successor? Shall we have another foreigner, and so avoid the ill-feeling which any selection among the *genus irritabile* of our own nation is almost sure to cause, only to encounter a different ill-feeling of a much more reasonable kind?

Few scientific trifles have been more battled about than the effect of plants on the atmosphere of rooms. "Flowers in your room! Dreadful!" (says the one party) just walk the first thing to-morrow straight into a greenhouse that has been closed all night, and see how you like it. "Well (says the other), I always have a plant or two in my bedroom; and I think they do good." From a paper recently read in Paris it would appear that, as was in the old tale of the chameleon,

They both are right, and both are wrong.

The green leaves absorb carbonic acid and give out oxygen, the flowers do the reverse. The action of flowers on the atmosphere appears to be very much the same as that of the lungs of animals, and is the more or less intense according to the greater or less vitality of the flowers. Buds (like children) give out more carbonic acid for their size than fully developed flowers, and require more oxygen; scentless flowers are less "active" than those with a strong perfume. The amount of oxygen consumed and carbonic acid evolved is almost the same in light as in darkness; but it is increased by raising the temperature. The stamens and pistils, the most vital parts of the flower, consume most oxygen and produce most carbonic acid: by removing them you diminish the flowers' power of doing mischief. Hence of course the "double flowers, in which nearly all the reproductive organization has been turned into petals, are the most harmless; while plants with more leaf than flower may be safely kept in sitting or sleeping rooms, nay, may even help to purify foul atmospheres. In sick rooms their moral effect, so to speak, on the patient is often surprising.

It is a common practice in Normandy, says the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, to bury the cream in the ground, in order to convert it into butter. The principle we will not pretend to elucidate, but the fact is that cream placed in a moderately thick linen bag, which is carefully secured and buried some eighteen inches deep for four and twenty hours, undergoes such a change that it only requires a little beating with a mallet to separate the butter milk; and there it is, excellent butter, and more of it than any amount of churning could get out of the same quantity of cream. When the ground is frozen, the cream-bag is taken into a cellar and buried in sand. The bag of cream must be thick enough to keep out any earthy flavour; to pre-

vent the chance of this some people use a second bag. More time is needed if the mass of cream is very large; and in all cases, after the beating, a glass of cold water is thrown into the butter, which makes the buttermilk separate entirely. Several Irish papers mention this method as very valuable for small farmers on account of the scarcity of labour. Round Issigny, near Carenton, in the Cotentin—the district which chiefly supplies the Paris restaurants—the land is very much divided. You constantly see bonhomme Jaques and his wife at work in the field, with the baby lying under a hedge; the butter, of course, making itself meanwhile. Without this contrivance, these *multum in parvo* farmers could not get on at all. The fabulous price it fetches in Paris testifies to the goodness of the produce. If the other system is to last in Ireland, the hint will be of great value to many to whom "the butter" is now the plague of their lives.

THE Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have issued "Illustrated Sketches of Natural History, consisting of Descriptions and Engravings of Animals"—a volume got up with great taste and care, and which, at this season of the year, when most of the objects depicted come within the range of all young folks visiting the country for health and recreation, is sure to be a welcome present to boys and girls. Quite as acceptable a gift is "An Illustrated Key to the Natural Orders of British Wild Flowers; compiled and illustrated by John E. Sowerby," just published by Mr. Van Voorst, with 112 coloured figures of the leading characteristics of our wild flowers, engraved upon nine plates. Hedgerow and field botany is always one of the most charming pursuits for the young in their rambles in summer time through green lanes, woodlands, and meadows, during a sojourn at the sea-side or in the country.

THE Royal Insurance Company held its annual meeting on the 4th inst. The report showed the fire revenue to be 406,404*l.* against 341,668*l.* in 1863. The new life business for 1864 was also greatly in excess of that of any previous year, consisting of assurances effected for a total sum of 1,014,897*l.*, yielding in new premiums 32,708*l.* The special feature of the meeting was the actuary's periodical report on the life business for the five years ending 31st December, 1864; and the document contains the fullest possible statement of the funds, income, expenses, and claims of the period. The company again declare the largest bonus ever contingently given by any office—viz., a reversion of 2*l.* per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured under each policy entitled to participate. The directors also declared a dividend to the shareholders of ten shillings per share, being the largest dividend they have ever distributed.

THE London and County Bank held the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors on the 3rd inst. The balance sheet for the half year ending June 30, will be found in our advertising columns. A dividend of 6 per cent., with a bonus of 9 per cent., making together 15 per cent. for the half year, will absorb 111,790*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*, of the 125,450*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* net profits, thus leaving 13,660*l.* 17*s.* to be carried to profit and loss new account.

It is absurd to talk of people being sober so long as they are underfed. The most painful part of a doctor's duty is being called on to prescribe medicine when he feels nothing will do any good but more generous diet. This constantly has to be done at dispensaries, and to the out-patients in hospitals; while their guardians, penny wise and pound foolish, expect the doctor to supplement with his drugs the insufficient nourishment provided for the inmates of workhouses. Those who cannot get food enough naturally take to drink. No wonder if, as *The Medical Times* of last week says, good spirits are tonic and astringent, as well as stimulant. From what all the doctors agree in saying about the treatment of cholera, we fancy teetotalism will be at a discount for the rest of the year. Mr. Somes's Bill is not likely to give any trouble—for some time at least. Yet the abstainers made desperate efforts at this last election; some drunken agricultural towns in the south were placarded all over with vain appeals from well-meaning enthusiasts, urging the electors to make at any rate the Sunday Traffic Bill a hustings' test. The electors in general were as stubborn as if they were regular readers of *The Medical Times*.

SHOEMAKERS' sons are proverbially ill-shod; clergymen's sons are held to be specially graceless; and, possibly on the same principle, the sons of Neptune, our gallant tars, have hitherto

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been among the most unwashed of Her Majesty's lieges. Soap and sea-water, we all know, do not do well together; besides, since a wonderfully large percentage of British sailors cannot swim, they are by no means too fond even of disporting themselves in their own element. Sea air is remarkably healthy, "charged as it is with saline particles;" but unless these saline particles are well washed off from time to time, the man's skin must at last grow more or less like the hard envelope which enwraps a leg of pickled pork. Hence a whole class of diseases almost peculiar to the navy. "My Lords" have at length issued what *The Army and Navy Gazette* calls an excellent order about "washing arrangements." "Suitable places on board ship are to be set apart for the purpose, fitted with cants, to prevent the escape of water, and screens so arranged as to roll up when not in use." There are to be baths, basins, hot and cold water taps, with fresh water when it can possibly be had. "Personal washing at fitting times" is to be a part of the daily routine; and the bath-room is to be open to all who like it during the evening hours of relaxation. Let Jack take a hint: the first thing Ulysses did after that long involuntary sea-bath was to get a good wash in warm water—decidedly to the improvement of his appearance in the eyes of Nausicaæ and the other Phæacians.

At New York shares are offered in the "Aerial Navigation Company," formed to establish aerial communication between New York and Philadelphia. "The principle of the Aeron, or air ship," says the prospectus, "is sufficiently simple. As a balloon is round, and as the air presses evenly in all directions on its surface, it rises perpendicularly into the air, where it is swayed almost by the currents. The Aeron differs from the balloon in being composed of three cylindroids fastened together, which contain the gas, and to which the car is attached. From this shape the Aeron is intended to rise obliquely, and at an angle dependent upon the position of the car. On rising say ten miles in the oblique direction, a little gas is to be let out, when the Aeron descends. The throwing out of a bag of sand will give it additional impulse, and it will ascend ten miles more in the oblique line. The speed at which this may be contrived to travel would be very great." We have not heard whether there are any London agents for this enterprise. As there are just now so many new companies in London with precisely the same prospects of success, and all appealing for support, the English investor may possibly lose his investment as quickly at home.

THE future of Mexico is one of the most insoluble problems of foreign politics. We hear, on the one hand, that the Emperor is dispirited, and cordially received by no one except by English engineers, and other foreign residents. On the other hand, there seems no reasonable doubt that Negrete has failed before Matamoros, and has been deserted by a great many who had only been induced to follow him by the hope of plundering that town. Pueblita and Regales are also said to have been routed. The Potosi district is quiet, and the province of Oajaca has been occupied by Austrian troops under Count Thun, the effect of which is that people have been encouraged to take once more to the peaceful occupations which they have so long had to give up. One thing is certain; Mexico, even under an Austrian Emperor, and with French protection, can never be worse off than it was before. *The Army and Navy Gazette*, reviewing the present and former state of the country, says that, just as a man may fairly interfere to hinder his neighbour from committing suicide, so the French Emperor was fully justified in preventing the Mexicans from destroying the finest country in the New World amid scenes of disorder and general break-down which were a disgrace to the world. Mexico, as it was and as it is, is by no means a credit to "modern civilization." If we believed that the Indian element went for much in producing such a miserable state of things, we should be tempted to unite Mr. Roebuck, in improving off the natives before any attempt is made to improve the country. What a blessing it is to have a fair field, as in Van Diemen's Land, with no aborigines to be protected or reclaimed! The annoying thing is, that under its Aztec rulers, Mexico was a semi-civilized and progressive empire. Putting out of account the little item of human sacrifice, which unamiable penchant they shared with Carthage and other progressive communities, they were absolutely better, morally, socially, and even intellectually (if what Robertson told our grandfathers and Prescott has repeated for us is true), than their conquerors. They wanted backbone,

indeed, and showed the want, not so much by yielding to firearms and horses, as by the state of hopeless collapse into which they fell after the conquest; but had they been allowed to go on in their own way, there is no knowing but what they might have got on, at any rate, as far as the Chinese by this time. That is the impression which we get from reading in M. Chevallier the latest notices about the Aztec Empire. Certainly the old capital of Montezuma was a far pleasanter place than it has since been. Now the roads round it are so bad as to be, in wet weather, a mere string of pitfalls deep enough to take a man overhead; while in this dry season the sand is so loose, that the wheels refuse to turn, and carriages are imbedded up to the axles. Now the smell of the streets rivals the peculiar eastern odour so well known in native Indian (and, unhappily, not by any means unknown in presidential) towns. Now the streets are almost as unsafe as those of Paris and London a century ago, and the suburbs were, till lately, as bad as Hounslow Heath in the good old days of Jonathan Wild. Then the drainage is said to have been perfect, and the police excellent; and the zoological gardens (or rather aviaries), the floating gardens, the public parterres of all kinds of flowers, seem rather to belong to some Transatlantic foreshadowing of the Paris of the second empire, than to a place which, by its modern squalor disgraces not only the traditions of Aztec magnificence, but even the really grand old Spanish buildings, which are in such painful contrast with the Mexico of to-day. Immigration and settled government may do a good deal for the country. The Latin race, despite its boast of more readily assimilating with the original inhabitants, does not increase and multiply like the Anglo-Saxon. The Belgian and other soldiers will be induced to stay by grants of excellent land; and may dwell as well as colonists if they are not spoiled by too long a term of brigand-hunting. Capital will not be wanting if Sonora is as rich as it is said to be; and there is no reason why a Mexican loan should be a worse investment than the Turkish. The grand thing will be to keep out of a war with the States. Some employment must be found for all the generals and colonels, Federal and Confederate, who fancy their previous occupation as lawyers, or doctors, or what not, hopelessly gone. Things on the Rio Grande do not look quite comfortable; and the sale of the *ex-Confederate Stonewall* (which was built "for the Danes") may yet give trouble. News from the interior of Mexico mostly reaches us through French or American channels. Both have reasons of their own for giving their own colouring to events. While we shrink from thoroughly accepting the French *colour de rose* statements, we must not take up with the Yankee notion that the country never will be right till Uncle Sam has taken it in hand again.

MESSRS. SAUNDERS, OTLEY, and Co. have in the press a novel in three volumes, by Mrs. T. K. Hervey, widow of the late editor of *The Athenæum*; a narrative of Personal Adventure by Captain Henderson, entitled "The Soldier of Three Queens;" and a third edition of the translation of the "Greek Pastoral Poets," by Dr. M. J. Chapman of Albemarle Street.

MESSRS. LONGMAN and Co. have published the seventh volume of the cheap edition of Merivale's "History of the Romans under the Empire." Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. issue a reprint of "Normanton," by A. J. Barrowcliffe, in their shilling series of "Monthly Volumes of Standard Authors;" and Messrs. Chapman and Hall add Mrs. Trollope's "Uncle Walter," and Harrison Ainsworth's "Lord Mayor of London," to their two-shilling series of the "Select Library."

MR. SAMUEL PHILIPS DAY, known through his work on "Juvenile Crime, its Causes, Character, and Cure," is about to publish an interesting volume entitled "Woman and Civilization." Since the appearance of his book on Juvenile Crime, Mr. Day has travelled in Italy, the United States, and Canada, collecting materials for the work now announced, which will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

THE *Morgenblatt für Gebildete Leser*, No. 31, gives an article on Cricket and other Ball-games;—the *Europa*, No. 32, the Three Moorish Paintings in the Alhambra, and the Thames Regatta;—the *Magazin für die Literatur des Auslandes*, No. 31, Stuart Mill's Utilitarianism, Federalism and Slavery, according to M. Fay, and Railroads in Italy;—the *Ausland*, No. 30, Petermann's North Polar Project, Death by Lightning, and Baker's Nile Discoveries;—the *Natur*, No. 29, New Guinea, by H. Zange;—and the *Göttingen Gelehrten Anzeigen*, No. 27, Vambery's Travels. Hermann Vambery, the ex-

plorer of Central Asia, has been appointed to the Oriental Professorship in the University of Pesth, in Hungary. Copenhagen has lost one of her most eloquent pulpit orators by the death of the Cathedral Provost, Dr. Justus Paulli, on the 11th ult.

MR. SCOTT BURN adds a fifth volume to his "Outlines of Modern Farming: Utilization of Town Sewage; Irrigation; and Reclamation of Waste Land." It forms one of the volumes of the "Weale Rudimentary Series" published by Messrs. Virtue Brothers and Co. "High Farming without Manure," by M. George Ville, consists of six lectures delivered at the Experimental Farm at Vincennes, translated and edited by Mr. Charles Martel.

Two interesting books connected with the French Colony of Algiers have just appeared: "Voyage de S. M. Napoléon III. en Algérie, contenant l'Histoire du Séjour de l'Empereur dans les Trois Provinces, le Texte des Proclamations, Discours, Adresses, &c., &c., qui se Rattachent à ce Memorable Voyage, avec des Notices Géographiques;" and "Itinéraires des Routes de l'Algérie, avec l'Indication des Etapes, grand Haltes, Caravansérails, et des Ressources en Vignes, Eau, Bois, Fourrages, &c. Publiés d'après les documents officiels."

MONS. F. DE SAULCY, by way of companion to his "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte, et dans les Terres Bibliques," has just published his travels in Jerusalem and the Holy Land, under the title of "Voyage en Terre-Sainte," in two royal octavo volumes, with maps and numerous illustrations.

THE third volume has just been published of "Louis XVI., Marie-Antoinette, et Madame Elisabeth, Lettres et Documents Inédits publiés par F. Feuillet de Conches," with portrait of Louis XVI. and five fac-simile autographs; also, in two volumes octavo, "Correspondance de Louis XV. et du Maréchal de Noailles, Publiée par Ordre de S. Exc. le Maréchal Comte Randon, Ministre de la Guerre, d'après les Manuscrits du Dépôt de la Guerre, avec une Introduction par Camille Rousset, Historiographe du Ministère de la Guerre."

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—The Treasury Minute of November 13, 1861, forwarded to the trustees of the British Museum, is clear and comprehensive: its decision is that part of the Museum collections shall be removed to Kensington.

Its substance may very briefly be analyzed:—

I. Acknowledges the resolution of the Museum trustees (January 21, 1860), in favour of the separation of the Natural History Collection.

II. States the views of their lordships on the same question.

(a) Admits "an unfortunate conflict" or opinion between the trustees of the Museum (Special Committee appointed November, 1859), and the Museum Committee of the House of Commons.

(b) Declines to consider the abstract argument against the separation of the collection.

(c) Asserts that, wherever the site may be, it ought to be easily accessible; as matters are now (in 1861) Bloomsbury is the best site, but that perhaps "it may happen" that increased facilities will be afforded which would make spots elsewhere on leading lines of thoroughfares more accessible.

III. Considers the site of Kensington, and approves.

(a) *Cost of land.* There would be a saving to the nation if the Kensington site were adopted of 350,000*l.*; or (according to another estimate) of 415,000*l.*, compared with the cost of necessary additional land at Bloomsbury.

(b) *Cost of buildings.* "It might be practicable to erect a less costly building at Kensington."

In the above paragraph of the minute their lordships "have entered on a statement of their views" "in order" to show that they have "not on light grounds" proposed this change of site.

Now this minute is the basis of all the increasing efforts which we have witnessed on the part of the Government to persuade the public to consent to their proposals; it is well put together; but is nevertheless weak, imperfect, and entirely unconvincing; and inasmuch as it is desirable that this really important question should be not only examined by the Government and trustees of the Museum, but be comprehended by the community, I respectfully ask that space may be accorded to the subject in the columns of THE READER.

The subject divides itself into four heads:—

I. THE QUESTION OF THE SEPARATION OF THE COLLECTIONS AT ALL.—I remember a few years

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ago a leading German *savant* speaking to me on this very point. He was astonished that any separation could for a moment be seriously entertained; from his point of view, the grand excellence of the British Museum was its *completeness*. Surely, the true question to be examined is not, why should the collection be separated? but rather this, why may not the collections be kept together? I can discover no sort of logic, whether of argument or of high names, in support of any change. The trustees desired (January, 1860) the removal of the natural history collections, but only by a majority of one; (and this desire was based on grounds which would be for the nation rather than the trustees to deal with. *It is expedient that the natural history collections be removed, inasmuch as such an arrangement would be very economical*: This is their only argument as embodied in the Minute of the Treasury, November, 1861.) The present Government desire it (for some reasons which I cannot approach), yet while they desire it, they are obliged to deplore as "unfortunate" the fact that it is a matter on which "authorities should be in conflict." But who is there besides that desires it? Neither the press, nor the House of Commons, nor any of the long list of public men who seek either the education or the recreation of the people, nor naturalists who especially are interested in the question. I can find none of these.

II. THE BEST SITE FOR A MUSEUM.—Let us look at the map of London—a new map, with all the railroads—let us ask ourselves what is the most central spot for a public institution? Most central, that is, for Great Britain, as well as for the six or eight enormous towns that make up London modern. Without doubt, *Bloomsbury*. There is none like it, none: situated between Finsbury (and the Eastern Counties), Fenchurch-street (and the great East and North of London), London-bridge and Waterloo Stations (for south of England, Southwark, and Lambeth), Victoria and Paddington Stations (for the West of England), Euston-square and King's-cross (for the North); or with reference to roads and omnibus routes, lying amidst the eighteen or twenty great thoroughfares that converge from all outlying suburbs. Bloomsbury seems the very centre of all. Their lordships in 1861 invite us to look into the future of London communications; we in 1865 look, and discern it far more clearly than they could; we know it, not only as it is, but as it will be; and we say that even supposing the Museum were elsewhere in London than in Bloomsbury—and supposing that there were no need, by reason of augmented collections, for any removal—yet so far does this district surpass as a centre any other London district, that it would be well, even at a considerable national outlay, to bring the Museum to Bloomsbury; merely that it might be within the reach of all.

III.—THE WORST SITE FOR A MUSEUM: Kensington, *facile princeps*.

1. South Kensington (let us look again at the map) is in a corner, on the high road to nowhere; it is the very suburb of all others which is hardest to approach by ninety-nine out of every hundred in London. I was present the other day at a meeting convened by Earl Granville, to consider the future home of the Boilers. The best speech at that meeting was made by a working man from Islington. Most graphically did he describe how that by the time he arrived with his family at Kensington, "he got pretty well shook up by the 'bus." The cheers that he received said plainly that Lord Granville's meeting, at any rate, understood him, and accepted his views.

2. But, further, I confess that I have a thorough dread of Kensington. Their lordships in 1861 decide to ignore the *genius loci* of Bloomsbury; I cannot ignore that of Kensington—it is too compelling; the atmosphere may be favourable to "igh hart," as I once heard a Kensingtonian assert—it is anything but propitious to learning and science. We have tried it, and this, I think would be the universal verdict. "Spitalfields, Lambeth, Islington, anywhere if you must leave Bloomsbury, only *not* Kensington; for anywhere else will true learning and science for their own sakes be appreciated."

III. Kensington is the home only of the wealthy. This of itself is an objection that ought to be fatal to the proposal. As one of the reviews lately put it, Government is compelling the country to make this a class question. I myself am an unpretending Conservative; but I declare that this question before us is one in which I am bound to be liberal. I do recognize the intelligent working class as being, as men, my equals; I desire that they should enjoy

what I enjoy: they have equally with myself the right of access to a national museum. Surely a liberal Government is not one that is selfish and illiberal! It cannot be under a *liberal* Government that we shall see the attempt to take national collections away from the centre of the nation, in order that they may be located in the midst of the aristocracy!

IV. THE COST.—This is of no real importance; but inasmuch as besides this there is not a shadow of an argument of any sort, it is an argument that is reiterated and emphasized. It is a question of an expenditure of half a million of money, to be carried to capital account, by a nation whose yearly revenue would make such a sum, even as an annual charge on the exchequer, of no considerable moment.

There is one other point that I have not examined. The question has been put to me by a liberal member of the House of Commons—"Is it not on general grounds desirable that the natural history collections should be removed from the centre, and placed where they would be visited not by the general public so much as those who were specially interested in the subject?" This, I think, I need not touch upon, inasmuch as the Government have decided (1861) *to the contrary*; that wherever the collections are, they should be "easily accessible" to all.

The tone of the House of Commons in this matter well illustrates the fidelity with which it represents the views of the nation; on the several occasions on which the subject has been brought forward, we have not, I think, had a single independent member who has supported the Kensington project; the attitude of our representatives contrasts favourably with that of the Government; the one is manly, the other is hesitating. Soon we shall hear the not very straightforward plea, "But here is the land, bought for you, and absolutely ready for you." Well, let us build a good house on the land, and present it to Mrs. Cobden; or let us turn it into a perpetual croquet-ground; *let us get rid of it* for any purpose you like, noble or ignoble; and then perhaps Government will at last discover that the question of the National Natural History Collection is not one on which the public is entirely indifferent.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. C.

May 29, 1865.

GOLDSMITH A PLAGIARIST.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—In last week's number of your review, you attempt to trace a witticism, generally attributed to Talleyrand, to its proper source. I say "attempt" advisedly, for you have failed in finding the proper father. The saying to which I allude is one to the effect that the use of speech is the rather how *not* to express our thoughts than to express them, and which you assert is Goldsmith's. Be the thought whose it may (and I should not be surprised were it traced to the time of Homer), Dr. Young evidently suggested it to Goldsmith; for in "The Love of Fame" (Satire II.) are these lines:—

Where nature's end of language is declined,
And men talk only to conceal their minds.

Another attestation to the truth of La Bruyere's assertion (which I do not believe), that we have come too late into the world to say anything new. Few authors, I think, have been more plagiarized from than Young; and I feel the more confident in asserting that Goldsmith was indebted to the author of the "Night Thoughts," for the above saying, from the fact that I have noticed many other striking coincidences in their writings. Truly, poets are a very chameleonic race!—Yours respectfully,

W. H. WILLIAMS.

Shepherd's Bush, August 6, 1865.

ABD-EL-KADER IN ENGLAND.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—The presence of Abd-el-Kader in London recalls to me his passage through the South of France. I believe that it will not be without interest to your readers to know the details.

One morning—it was in 1848—I was on my way to Spain; and in passing through Bordeaux I chanced to meet Abd-el-Kader. Heaven knows that I no more dreamt of meeting Abd-el-Kader than the Grand Turk himself! I was going out of my hotel when I saw a great number of people standing before a house watching it attentively. The Emir had arrived but five minutes before. Some Arab heads presented themselves from time to time at the windows; one especially, a negress, who had thrown back the curtains of a window on the first floor that she might the

better see the crowd below, drew their attention, who, on catching sight of her, began to cheer and hiss alternately. She was Abd-el-Kader's wife—*pro tem*.

Bordeaux, the city of the South, where they manufacture enthusiasm the most, hastened to do homage to Abd-el-Kader with a fervour not to be surpassed. The windows of the houses which looked upon the hotel ceased not to display beautiful pictures of the most beautiful faces that a *man* could ever wish to see. The exhibition lasted three days. I say nothing of those who crowded the streets, in carriage or on foot. Many of the fair sex had given much for their places—many would have given more to be allowed to kiss the naked feet of the Emir, which are, they say, of great beauty.

I saw Abd-el-Kader. In London, probably, I should not have regarded him any more than if he had been Mr. Tupper; perhaps not so much. But here I had nothing better to do. The Emir is short of stature and slightly built, with a white face of a pleasing expression, and has the appearance of having been delicately reared, rather than brought up in the cavernous retreats of Arabia. He inclines his head a little, and his eyes, which are of a bluish grey, have a pleasant smiling aspect.

I admired his teeth especially, which were of a whiteness and transparency sufficient to drive a nun of twenty-eight to despair. Only one pearl makes a spot, as it were, on this marvellous string: it is the *tooth of Mahomet*, perfectly yellow, but a golden yellow, and which they say with reverence is his, because Abd-el-Kader is the only one since the Prophet with whom this significant phenomenon has been produced.

The Emir lives with his mother and his wives, who are forty in number. As to his father, he has been dead now a long while.

The next day I saw Abd-el-Kader again—it was at the "Grand Théâtre," where they played two acts of the "Muet de Portici," and a Spanish ballet. All Bordeaux had secured places. Such a tumult! such an excitement! such a crushing of toilettes! It recalled to my mind the most brilliant of Covent Garden evenings. The first act was gone through without the least attention from the audience. All eyes were turned towards the Mayor's box, which had been reserved for the Emir; and, as it was facing the stage, everybody listened to the opera with the back towards it. The interlude passed in the same manner, with unanimous disappointment. However, as the curtain was about to rise, an attorney entered the box, which had remained empty up to that moment, and seated himself in the corner at the right, in an arm-chair of red velvet. The public, being in a laughing mood, received him with a volley of ironical bravos. The attorney, who was the Mayor's assistant, bit his lips, assumed an air of disdain, and appeared absorbed in hearing Auber's masterpiece.

A little while after the Emir entered. He saluted the audience with his little hand, and smiled with somewhat of an air of sadness. This was the first time he had ever been in a theatre; however, he appeared neither too dazzled nor too much astonished. Quite the contrary the Arab who accompanied him, who bore on his burnt physiognomy the ingenuous expression of his admiration, and even laughed at the lustre which hung over him. Abd-el-Kader seated himself in the fore part of the box, at the side of the attorney, who forthwith began to do the agreeable, and look at the audience with an air of triumph. This attorney wore a coat of black cloth, which glistened in the rays of the lustre, and gloves of such a rich depth of the same colour, that I unconsciously began to dream of mortgages and bequests. I was indeed distressed as I viewed and thought over the picture before my eyes—*Abd-el-Kader and an Attorney at the Play*.—Your obedient servant,

G. B. J.

London, August 6.

THE PRICE OF MEAT.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—The other day I was talking to my brother-in-law (he farms his own land in Glamorganshire) about the price of meat, and the almost certainty of its getting dearer, and how impossible it would be for Henry and me to find mutton and beef (unless it was South American beef) for those nine children, if the price went up much more. I half expected he would offer to kill a beast now and then (he fattens plenty on his marshground), and send us up a few joints by rail; but no; he only turned short round, and said, quite coolly, "Well, if they can't get meat, give

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SCIENCE.

THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

them fowls." I tittered, and could not help thinking of that lady fine (French princess, was it not?) who, when she was told that the poor were crying for bread, asked why they didn't take to pastry? But he was quite in earnest; and in a quiet, matter-of-fact way, he showed me, before we had made three turns round the garden, how it might be done—not precisely as the little yellow book on "The Poultry Yard, and How to Manage It," advises; certainly not as my husband and I "kept fowls" fifteen years ago, when we first set up house, and one friend gave us four Cochins, and another a brace of Dorkings, and we had a few eggs for some time, which cost us about a shilling apiece, until thefts and other mishaps having brought our numbers down to one fine cock, this magnanimous survivor drowned himself in the garden tank. My brother-in-law didn't advise that people, for instance, who live in a villa semi-detached should "keep fowls" to bring down the butcher's bill, but rather that fowls should be kept for them. Why, he asked, should not every cottager in England keep them as well as every cottager in Wales? And then he went off into one of his long digressions about national habits, and how Caesar said the old Britons kept fowls, but didn't eat them, just as the Cambrian now-a-days sells them, and the Irishman and Briton sell their eggs, to the omnivorous Saxon. North Devon, too, whose people are a "Welsh kind," has always been a great country for fowls, though the regraters who buy them up for Torquay and Ilfracombe have made even South Molton almost as dear as other places. It isn't the expense—a few head of cabbage in the garden, boiled with the bits and scraps, will do far more towards "making them lay" than folks in general think; it is that the English won't take the trouble—won't, as they say with us in Somerset, *be at the caddle*—to look after such things closely enough. The farmer is too grand for it, and the labourer, I fear, is unhappily often too poor and down-hearted. Fowls and the cottier system go together (said my brother-in-law); that is, fowls kept universally and capable of indefinite multiplication. With us it is the farmer's wife who generally keeps them, but often more (among the fifty other things she has to do) for amusement than for anything else. What we want is to have sixty kept wherever one is to be found now, and to have them kept by everybody, so that competition may force down the price, so soon as the dearthness of meat has increased the demand. Then, and then only, we may so far realize Henri Quatre's wish, as to give every poor working parson a chance of a fowl in the pot for his children's dinner. As to nourishing properties, we English are stubborn folk; we don't believe in fish, nor indeed in anything except what Mr. Froude so coarsely calls our "great shins of beef." I, for my part, was quite astonished two years ago, when we went into the Pyrenees, to see men, many of them, far finer, I do not say than our poor labourers, but even than the average English in Bristol streets (and ever so much handsomer), who are reared mostly on chestnuts, with roasted onions and potatoes, and a glass of *vin cuit* now and then, and never any meat at all, except a pullet on feast-days. "If you never get worse fare than a fowl, well cooked, I don't care in what way, and a glass of good clear ale to wash it down, you won't have much to complain of;" that is my brother-in-law's view of the matter; and I think he is pretty nearly right. But for everybody to be able to have his fowl, we must have them kept wholesale by hundreds of farmers, and retail by thousands of cottagers who now never think of trying such a thing. Now is the time to begin; corn stuffs of all kinds are as cheap as they well can be (I know that to my cost, for parsons' tithe goes down now wheat is so low). All that is wanted is management. Fowls, like men, thrive better for good cooking. Unfortunately, railways have so equalized prices, that it's no use my persuading all our village to keep fowls, unless you, Mr. Editor, can persuade all England to do it! Please to try; for I shudder to think of next winter, with meat at fourteenpence a pound.—I am, Mr. Editor, obediently yours,

A SOMERSETSHIRE RECTOR'S WIFE.

THE PATENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE READER.

Sir,—A misprint occurs in the publication of my letter in your last number. In the fifth line the word *in* should be substituted for *is*. I am made to say that property *is* a useful discovery.—Yours truly,

FREDERICK EDWARDS, Jun.
Great Marlborough Street.

THE annual congress of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland has just been held in Dorset, the place of assembly being Dorchester, the Roman Durnovaria. Before proceeding to give a brief *resumé* of the proceedings, we may note that this year the Institute has arrived at maturity; or, as Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., put it, "has attained unto years of discretion, and the members can judge for themselves whether they are happy or not." Their decision, in regard to this congress, as expressed by the Rev. Professor Willis, and enthusiastically endorsed by the Institute, was, that though they had had many instructive meetings during the life of the society, they had never had so cordial, generous, and good-humoured a congress as this one in Dorset; and Lord Neaves, referring to the hospitality they had experienced, made these pertinent remarks: "Archæologists, like other people, required occasionally refreshment and sustenance. Without them the objects of their pursuit would pall upon them, and their susceptibilities for enjoyment be very considerably diminished, for they were not only spiritual beings but corporeal beings—not only archæologists, but gastrologists. They had been admitted by the noblemen and gentry of Dorset not only to banquets of sumptuous luxury, but had enjoyed them in most interesting and beautiful scenes, which anyone with the smallest taste must have appreciated, and become an archæologist in spite of himself." The congress was numerously attended, and comprised the Marquis Camden, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Salisbury, Lord Neaves, Lord Inniskillen, Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P., the Hon. W. Ashley, Sir W. Medlicott, Sir T. Widdington, Sir R. Kirby, General Shirley, Sir Stephen Glynne, General Lefroy, Dr. F. Bissett Hawkins, Sir John Boileau, Col. Sturt, M.P., Col. Pinney, the Rev. Professor Willis, Professor J. Buckman, Mr. J. H. Parker, &c., &c. One of the clerical wits present divided the company into three classes—*i.e.*, the archæologists, those persons who vigorously pursue antiquarian researches and prepare papers for imparting the results of their labours to all who choose to listen to them; the harklogists, who complacently hear the learned disquisitions of the aforesaid; and the larklogists, who enjoy the excursions, and poke fun at the lecturers and the audience during the meetings. Well, certainly, the two former classes were well illustrated, and we shrewdly suspect there was more than one individual present who may not unfairly be classed in the latter category.

The inaugural meeting took place on Tuesday, August 1, when addresses of welcome and congratulation were made by the Mayor of Dorchester, the Bishop of Salisbury, Mr. J. Floyer, M.P., and Mr. R. B. Sheridan, M.P.; and the compliments were gracefully acknowledged on behalf of the Institute by Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., and the Marquis Camden. An introductory paper on the antiquities of Dorset was then read by the Rev. C. W. Bingham. We may here remark that this county, which is peculiarly rich in British and Roman remains, and affords objects of considerable interest to the ecclesiologist, had hitherto remained unexplored archæologically. At the final meeting Lord Neaves remarked that they had found many objects of interest in Dorset, and that two or three of them appeared to him to be unique; Sherborne Castle and Church, and Corfe Castle, were monuments of antiquity of which any portion of the world might be proud, as remarkable features indicating the various forms of civilization and human energy as displayed by ancient times. A party was formed after the opening meeting to inspect the objects of interest in Dorchester, and the churches, the Roman remains, &c., were examined. In the evening Mr. J. H. Parker read a paper on ancient Rome, which had chief reference to the early Christian churches. On Wednesday morning the Rev. W. Barnes lectured on ancient Dorset, taking up the time when the Saxons and British were meeting in Wessex. The Rev. Professor Willis gave a luminous exposition of Sherborne Abbey Church; and Mr. T. Bond contributed a memoir of Corfe Castle, which is interesting through its association with some striking events in history, as a fine specimen of mediæval military architecture, and now as a picturesque ruin. In the afternoon, an excursion was made to Maiden Castle,

near Dorchester. This "castle," which is presumed to be called "maiden" even as a maiden assize signifies one without any trials—for it has no castle in the usual acceptation of the word, but consists of immense earthworks, occupying the flat eminence of a hill, and begirting it by a two-fold, or three-fold, belt of stupendous valla and fosse. The fortifications extend over 115 acres. Considerable discussion took place as to the period when these embankments were constructed, and by whom; in which Mr. A. Beresford Hope, General Lefroy, and several local antiquarians took part. The conclusion generally arrived at was that Maiden Castle required 100,000 men to construct it, and was not the work of scattered tribes, but of some grand prehistoric race. Mr. Gilbert Smith, of Tenby, amidst incredulous laughter, said that he could show them embankments, tortuous as were those, which were entirely of geological origin. A Roman amphitheatre, exhibiting its original features, and an angular pound-like earthwork, in the Roman form of castramentation, were also visited. In the evening, the Rev. J. H. Austen pointed out, as far as he was able, what relics of Roman invasion and sojourn still exist in this country. On Thursday an excursion was made to Sherborne. The church was inspected under the direction of the affable and learned Professor Willis. Mr. G. D. Wingfield Digby sumptuously entertained the party at Sherborne Castle, and the hospitality was gracefully acknowledged in speeches by the Marquis Camden and the Bishop of Oxford. The castle ruins were also visited, and the associations with Sir Walter Raleigh recalled. In the evening a conversazione was held, when the Rev. W. Barnes, who has been dubbed "the bard of the Durotriges," read some of his charming poems in the Dorset dialect, and he was greeted with the warmest approbation. A temporary museum was formed, wherein was collected a grand display of relics of pre-historic, British, Saxon, Roman, and mediæval times. The Prince of Wales contributed a pair of remarkable gold ornaments, supposed to be female decorations for the hair, recently found near Padstow, Cornwall; they were presumed, by some whose opinion is worthy of attention, to be specimens of Phœnician art.

On Friday morning, the Rev. J. G. Joyce read an interesting paper on the results of the excavations recently undertaken at Silchester, Strathfieldsaye, by the Duke of Wellington. Mr. C. T. Newton lectured on Phœnician art as illustrated by recent discoveries in Rhodes, Cyprus, and Sidon, and combated the opinion expressed by the late Sir G. Cornwall Lewis that the Phœnicians never landed in Britain; and the Rev. Professor Willis contributed a memoir of Glastonbury Abbey, relating the remarkable traditions connected with it. In the afternoon, Lulworth Castle was visited, and also Cerne Abbas, with its giant cut on the side of the chalk hill, the church, and other objects dear to archæologists. The evening was devoted to the reading of a paper on Fordington Church, by the Rev. F. Moule, and hearing some remarks upon the churches of Wimborne and Milton, by Mr. E. A. Freeman. On Saturday an excursion was made to Corfe Castle, the ruins of which Mr. J. H. Parker discoursed upon; St. Mary's Church, Wareham, was also inspected; a detour was made to Camford House, where the party were hospitably entertained; and, finally, Wimborne Minster was visited, under the guidance of Mr. E. A. Freeman. A conversazione was held in the museum in the evening. On Sunday morning many members of the Institute attended service at Holy Trinity Church, Dorchester, when the sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury, and respecting which Sir John Boileau remarked at the final meeting: "His lordship took advantage of that opportunity to expatiate upon the advantages of archæology, and, many as were the discourses he had listened to upon the subject, he had never heard archæology so eloquently, so clearly, and so satisfactorily expounded. It was very often considered that archæologists merely looked at the outside of things—that they were simply investigators of the dry bones of history; but the bishop showed how very advantageous it might be for the interest of society, and summed it up in a very few words by saying, that by the study of the past they advanced the interest of the present, and knew how to make use of it for the benefit of the future. That was the purpose of archæology, and not merely to examine records and buildings, however gratifying that might be. Archæology served a higher purpose. Through that science they

understood how the institutions of society had grown up, they compared them with the present, and looked forward to the improvements that might be effected through the study in the future." On Monday morning a paper by Mr. E. Hawkins, F.S.A., was read, on the ancient mints of Dorset; also a short account of the discovery of Roman remains, apparently villa or villas, in Chedworth Wood, Gloucestershire, the property of Lord Eldon, by Mr. J. Farrer; Professor Buckman offered some remarks upon a Saxon bucket he had deposited in the museum; a paper on the life of Cardinal Morton, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, was read, and general regret expressed that Dr. Hook was not himself present; and Mr. J. H. Parker offered some remarks on Wells Cathedral. On Monday afternoon an excursion was made to Milton Abbas, where Baron Hambro courteously entertained the company. The concluding conversation was held in the evening. On Tuesday morning the annual meeting of members was held, when it was resolved that the congress of 1866 should be held in London. The concluding assembly took place at noon, when compliments were again exchanged, and the greatest satisfaction universally expressed with this visit to Dorset.

THE CROONIAN LECTURE, 1865.

[Second Notice.]

THE second part of Dr. Beale's lecture comprises the "Distribution of Nerves to Involuntary, Unstriated, or Organic Muscle." The arrangement of nerves in this form of muscular tissue, which is not under the control of the will, is demonstrated in the frog's bladder, the walls of arteries and veins, the intestine, and other parts. "The demonstration of the ultimate arrangement of the most minute nerve-fibres is a matter of such great difficulty that the anatomist is compelled to search with the utmost care for a texture the natural structure of which happens to be favourable for his investigation. There are very few textures which possess so many advantages as the bladder of the frog. It is so thin and transparent, that it may be regarded as a natural dissection and thinning-out of some of the most delicate tissues. The unstriated muscular fibres of this organ are extremely fine, and are slightly separated from one another. Nerve-fibres can often be seen in the intervals between the fibres. I have, therefore, specially selected this for illustrating the ultimate ramification of nerve-fibres in involuntary muscles, but the statements which I shall make will be found to apply with equal force to every variety of this particular form of muscular tissue."

The author feels confident that *all* muscular tissue is freely supplied with nerves. Whether the contractions be under the control of the will or not, they are in all animals excited through nerves only, and are under the immediate influence of the nervous centres to and from which the nerves distributed to the muscles proceed. If the very fine peripheral nerve-fibres, or the nerve-centres, or the trunks which connect the central with the peripheral apparatus, be destroyed, or the structure impaired as by disease, the contractile property of the muscular tissue is very soon lost, and the muscle itself degenerates into a passive fibrous tissue, which can never regain the wonderful property of contraction which it has lost.

In all situations where unstriated muscle exists, the author has shown that the nerve-fibres form a most extensive plexus or network, the meshes of which vary much in diameter.

"In using the term network, I do not mean to imply that fine nerve-fibres unite with each other after the manner of capillaries, but merely that the bundles of fibres are arranged like networks. The fibres composing the bundles do not anastomose. In lace the appearance of a network of fibres is produced; but every apparent thread is composed of several threads, each of which pursues a complicated course, and forms but a very small portion of the boundary of any one single space. Every fibre of this network is compound; so that perhaps the term 'plexus' more truly describes the arrangement. 'Plexiform network,' I think, expresses the character of the arrangement still more exactly."

"These nerve-fibres are extremely fine, and require very high powers for their demonstration. They are certainly not connected in any way either with the nucleus or with the contractile tissue of the muscular fibre. They cross the fibre either obliquely or at right angles; and oftentimes a nerve-fibre runs for some distance parallel with the muscular fibre. The influence,

therefore, exerted by the nerve-fibre cannot depend upon any continuity of texture between it and the contractile tissue, but is doubtless due to the passage of a current through the nerve, which determines a temporary alteration in the relations to one another of the particles of which the contractile tissue consists. Some have said that my view accords with the old idea of loop-like terminations of nerves; and this is in the main true, but the course of one single fibre forming the loop is far more extensive than was supposed by the older observers, and the 'looped fibres' divide and subdivide into finer fibres."

"Although it be admitted that networks are formed, it might yet be said that from them fine fibres may branch off here and there, and terminate in ends within the space or area. The results of actual observation, and a careful consideration of the various facts bearing upon the question, however, are strongly opposed to such a doctrine."

The truth of the author's observations upon the ultimate distribution of the fine nerve-fibres to the frog's bladder is admitted by Klebs and many other anatomists; and their admission is most important, since, without considering the evidence upon which the nerve network in *voluntary muscle* is based, it must be regarded as most improbable that nerves should terminate in ends in one kind of muscular tissue and form continuous cords in another.

By his researches upon the frog's bladder the author has been able to demonstrate the manner in which the dark-bordered character of the nerve-fibre ceases, and he has shown that the nerve is continued onwards as an exceedingly delicate pale fibre, exhibiting at short intervals nuclei which take part in its formation and growth. These pale fibres, the direct continuation of the dark-bordered nerve-fibres, are themselves composed of numerous very fine fibres, so that the *axis cylinder* of a nerve invariably corresponds to, and is directly continuous with, a vast number of exceedingly fine nerve-fibres, perhaps a hundred or more.

The author has also proved the existence of at least one fine nerve-fibre accompanying every dark-bordered fibre. This, at least in many instances, is but the further extension of another dark-bordered fibre; being, in fact, near its peripheral distribution, it has lost its dark-bordered character, as is invariably the case. Oftentimes numerous fine fibres are to be seen running in the same sheath with the dark-bordered fibre. These fine nerve-fibres have never been before described. The author's new facts concerning the structure of ordinary nerve-fibres are of the utmost interest and importance, and point strongly toward his general inference, that nerves invariably form *complete and uninterrupted circuits*. He feels confident that no nerve "ends" exist in the frog's bladder; and Kölliker himself has admitted that he had failed to demonstrate ends to the nerves distributed to the organic muscular fibres which enter into the formation of the contractile coat of arteries.

The author has much to say upon the distribution of nerves to the muscular fibres in the walls of arteries, veins, the intestine, ducts of glands, &c., which we can only refer to very briefly. The distribution of nerves to all the arteries of the frog is very free, and is well demonstrated in a vast number of the author's specimens, so that the confident statements by Kölliker, that some arteries are destitute of nerves, and the inference drawn by him, "that the walls of the arteries are not in such essential need of nerves as is usually supposed," are erroneous. It is not in accordance with common sense to suppose, as Kölliker does, that the muscular tissue of one artery should be supplied with nerves, while that of another, although exhibiting the same structure, and acting in precisely the same way, should be destitute of them.

Most interesting and important is the following observation, as showing the relation and connexions of nerves performing distinct functions. "The nerves which supply the small arterial branches in the voluntary muscles of the frog come from the very same fibres which are distributed to the voluntary muscles. I have seen a dark-bordered fibre divide into two branches, one of which ramified upon an adjacent vessel, while the other was distributed to the elementary fibres of the muscle. In my paper 'On the Structure of the Papillæ of the Frog's Tongue,' these statements have been confirmed, and the question more fully worked out." (This paper will appear in the forthcoming volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*.)

In another notice we shall give an abstract of

the author's researches upon the distribution of nerves to voluntary or striped muscle.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE British Medical Association held a most successful meeting last week at Leamington, the business commencing with a meeting of the General Council in the hall of the Collegiate School. Dr. Paget, in resigning the President's chair, expressed his wish that the meeting might be a prosperous one, and congratulated Dr. Jeafferson, the President-elect, on the attainment of one of the highest honours bestowed by the medical profession.

Dr. Jeafferson, after acknowledging the compliment, read an address on mineral waters and their uses, from which we extract the following:—

"Leamington possesses an inexhaustible supply of mineral water—always a great advantage in any Spa, but especially so where bathing is carried on to a large extent. The Leamington waters belong to the class of mild evacuates, their chief evacuant action being on the alimentary canal; they act also on the kidneys, and in some few instances I have found them inconveniently diuretic, without some modification of their use. They are also slightly diaphoretic; and actively so when their internal administration is combined with their external use in the form of baths. They also pre-eminently belong to the class of alteratives and deobstruents; and it is chiefly in this respect that they are so valuable—modifying the secretions of the liver, kidneys, skin, and all the excretory glands, as also of the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal, and acting strictly as a blood-remedy. The specialty of the action of most mineral waters probably depends more on those minute traces of certain subordinate components in them, than on those that constitute their chief bulk; and I am disposed to think, judging from their effects, that our waters owe much of their virtue to the presence of small proportions of iodine and bromine, as also, in some cases, of iron. The best period for their administration is the spring, summer, and autumn. They are not inadmissible in the winter, if it be mild and open; but should only be given occasionally, or in short courses of five or six days. In intensely cold weather, I never recommend their use. They should always be taken on an empty stomach, from three-quarters of an hour to an hour before breakfast, in quantities varying in the adult from ten to thirty ounces. I most frequently give from twelve to eighteen ounces; and advise the dose to be divided into two or three draughts, with an interval of a few minutes between each, which promotes their absorption and assimilation, and prevents the inconvenience so often arising from too rapidly swallowing any large bulk of fluid. In some few cases of very weak and irritable stomach, they agree better cold; but, as a general rule, I prefer to use them about new milk warm, as most conducive to their absorption and diffusion through the system. The duration of a course of the waters should never be less than two weeks, and may often be advantageously carried on to four or five. I have often been compelled from circumstances to give much shorter courses, and have occasionally, from the steady benefit obtained, carried on their use for a much longer period; but, in the main, it is preferable to continue their use from two to four weeks, then lay them aside, and resume them at the end of a week or two, or later in the season, or in the following season. The following is a synopsis of some of the cases in which the Leamington waters have been found useful within the range of my own experience. I should state, however, that in many of these cases the mineral and other baths have also been largely used, particularly in the cutaneous, rheumatic, gouty, and some of the hepatic and dyspeptic affections. In most skin diseases, especially lepra psoriasis, eczema, acne, acne rosacea, urticaria simplex and inveterata, prurigo, and in many anomalous and secondary eruptions; in gout and rheumatism, and more particularly in the sequelæ of its acute forms, in obesity, in hypochondriasis, hysteria, and some cases of paralysis; in a variety of hepatic affections, with or without jaundice; in a great variety of forms of dyspepsia; in chronic obstinate constipation; in most forms of hæmorrhoids; in many cases of kidney affection, especially congestion and lithiasis; in some cases of diabetes complicated with hepatic congestion; in some cases of chronic bronchial affections and asthma; in many instances of uterine disturbances, especially in menorrhagia and other functional disturbances associated with liver derangement, and in amenorrhœa connected with torpid bowels,

debility, and deficient nutrition. The effect of baths was then alluded to; these are generally taken at a temperature of 96°, and are found to be soothing and calming. Persons entering the bath in pain very generally state that their pains either cease entirely, or are much mitigated when they are in the bath. They are usually followed by slight lassitude and drowsiness, with increased action of the skin. It is advisable, after their administration, for the patient to get home quickly and without risk of chill, and to assume the recumbent position on a bed or sofa, lightly covered with a woollen shawl or blanket, to promote the drowsiness and action of the skin. After half an hour to an hour some light food should be taken. I have frequently observed that general restlessness and insomnia speedily yield to their use; and that the patient feels more tranquil, and gets better nights. I have also very frequently found that torpor of the bowels is greatly relieved, partly, perhaps, from some absorption of the saline materials of the water, partly from the general influence of the bath on the nervous and vascular systems. After a few baths, especially where they thoroughly agree, this lassitude is followed by increased mental and bodily energy, greatly improved appetite, and a more normal state of all the secretions. It is seldom desirable to repeat the warm bath more than alternate, often not more than every third, fourth, or fifth day, especially in persons much debilitated; and it will usually be found that in such cases, with improvement of general health, the bath may be oftener used with advantage. My own experience is as yet too limited to warrant my speaking largely on the subject of the Turkish bath; but it is fair to state that the doubts and anxieties with which I first regarded it have greatly subsided, and it continues to gain upon my confidence. In many cases of chronic gout and rheumatism, and especially in the sequelæ of those maladies, in some pulmonary affections, in several cases of diabetes, in sciatica, tic douloureux, obesity, some forms of dyspepsia, sluggish liver, and sluggish bowels, I have had the opportunity of seeing great benefit from this mode of treatment. It must, however, be borne in mind that its success depends upon securing free evacuation by the skin. In some few cases where it has failed to induce perspiration, the plan has proved rather worse than useless, a mishap, perhaps, less due to the system than to its management. But the Turkish bath deserves our study as philosophers and physicians; and, in truth, we must study it more, or how can we answer the every-day question put to us—“What do you think of the Turkish bath; will it do me good?” As a remedy, I am free to confess that the Turkish bath, as at present conducted, is a great addition to our therapeutic resources, and promises still further advantages.”

The Secretary then read the report of the Council, which stated that this year 133 new members have been added, so that the Association now numbers 2,368. The receipts from subscriptions with advertisements and sales have been 3,134l. 13s. 6d. The payments: Balance due to treasurer, 8l. 3s. 0½d.; journal expenses, 2,566l. 3s. 5d.; executive expenses, 316l. 10s. 4d.; balance, 243l. 16s. 8½d. The Council reported that a committee had been actively engaged during the past year in drawing out, and considering the means of obtaining, a Charter of Incorporation for the Association. Since the last annual meeting, the Medical Provident Society had been established. A report was subsequently presented by the Board of Directors. The Medical Benevolent Fund had continued its useful work with increased efficiency, having during the past year obtained considerable additions to its funds. A report was read by the Treasurer.

The next meeting took place at the College, on Wednesday morning, at eleven. The report of the Council, which was read the preceding night, was first discussed. On the suggestion of Sir Charles Hastings, the report was formally adopted.—Dr. Henry moved for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the present system of Poor-law Medical Relief, and to ascertain whether any, and what, alterations are required therein to ensure the efficient treatment of the sick poor, and the just remuneration of Poor-law medical officers. The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

The third general meeting of the members took place at the College at two o'clock, when the Hastings' Medal was publicly presented to Dr. Barker, of Bedford, the author of the successful essay on “Deodorization and Disinfection.” In making the presentation, Sir Charles Hastings complimented Dr. Barker upon the able and scientific manner in which he had dealt

with one of the most important subjects of the day.—After this, Professor Stokes, of Dublin, delivered an address on medicine. The address dealt with the question whether the type of disease had changed since the commencement of the present century. The Professor affirmed that such was the fact, but he regarded it as not improbable that a time would again come when antiphlogistic instead of tonic treatment would be the most successful. A vote of thanks was given to Professor Stokes for his able address.—Sir Charles Hastings said that many urgent invitations had been received from Chester for the society to hold its next annual meeting there. He therefore proposed that the meeting for 1866 be held in Chester, and that Dr. Edward Waters, of that city, be elected President for the year. Dr. Fleming, of Birmingham, seconded the motion, which was carried.—A sharp discussion then took place between Mr. Carter, of Stroud, Mr. Davey, of Bristol, and Drs. Bell and Sibson, as to the management of *The British Medical Journal*, the organ of the Association. The meeting, however, decided that the present editor, Dr. Markham, should continue his management of the journal.—In the evening, a *soirée* was held in the Pump Room, and many objects of interest to the profession were exhibited.

At the meeting on Thursday morning, Mr. C. H. Moore, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, read a paper, “Are there any antecedent conditions influencing the production of cancer?” Mr. Moore contended that no constitutional antecedents affected it, but that when the disease appeared, its elements existed throughout the system, so that the extirpation of the cancer did not eradicate the disease, the elements of which still existed, and would crop out sooner or later. He argued against the hereditary transmission of the disease, by stating that while 66,000 cases of cancer had carried off adults in ten years, only 559 children had been affected in the same time. He therefore believed the disease arose chiefly from local complaint. Dr. Richardson concurred with Mr. Moore. Mr. Hutchinson argued in support of precancerous stages. Dr. Mead, of Bradford, believed that Mr. Moore's paper showed that cancer was of local origin, and showed the necessity of early operation. Dr. Ratcliff believed that cancer sometimes arose from constitutional and sometimes local causes. Dr. Richardson moved a resolution, to the effect that the Association should request the medical officers of the Privy Council to appoint a surgical commission to investigate the question.

In the afternoon Professor Syme delivered an address on surgery. He dissented from the alleged change of type in disease during the last forty years. If there was a change, it would be a change for the better. He alluded to the system of treating abscesses by drainage, and elaborately examined the surgical improvements during that time, especially as regarded the compression of wounds and the mode of performing amputation. He gave his opinion at some length on the best mode of performing the various amputations rendered necessary.—Mr. Furneaux Jordan, of Birmingham, read a paper on “Abscesses of the Abdomen.” He suggested the extension of the present system of giving abscesses names, according to the place where they appear. He especially objected to the vague term “iliac abscess.” He considered, especially, intestinal abscesses containing extraneous bodies, commonly known as fecal abscess, were not generally fatal, as was usually thought.—T. K. Spender, Esq., of Bath, read a case of Progressive Paralysis of the Tongue, Soft Palate, and Lips.—Mr. Teale, jun., of Leeds, read a paper on “Extraction of Soft Cataract by Suction.” Other papers were read by Thomas Nunneley, Esq., of Leeds, on “The New Forms of Anæsthetics;” J. Marion Sims, M.D., on “The Influence of Uterine Displacement on the Sterile Condition;” C. B. Radcliffe, M.D., of London, “Against the Habitual Use of Purgatives.”

A public dinner was given in the Jephson Gardens, on Thursday afternoon, by the inhabitants of Leamington to the members of the British Medical Association. In the evening, a *soirée* was given by the President, Dr. Jeafferson, in the Pump Room, at which microscopes were shown by the most eminent London makers, and the thermo-electric battery exhibited by Mr. Ladd. Dr. Richardson explained, and showed, by means of the lime-light, an improvement in the pseudoscope, by Messrs. Chadburn. With this instrument various anatomical models, and other solids, were projected on a screen with extreme clearness.

On Friday, Dr. J. A. Symonds, of Clifton, introduced for discussion the following subject:

“What measures should be advocated by the Association for securing an improved position to medical scientific witnesses in Courts of Law.” He began by speaking of the difficulties under which medical witnesses laboured in Courts of Law—difficulties which often neutralized their evidence—and he believed that that Association might be instrumental in inaugurating certain reforms. In conclusion he moved, “That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the present position of medical practitioners in respect to medico-legal investigations, and to confer as to the expediency of pressing upon the Legislature the appointment of State physicians, whose duties might embrace both medico-legal inquiries and the care of the public health; that the committee be requested to present their report at the next annual meeting of the Association, or to report to the Committee of Council; and that the Committee of Council be requested to devote a sum not exceeding 20l. to the purpose of carrying out the objects of this resolution; and that the following gentlemen be requested to serve on the committee now appointed: Dr. Jeafferson, Sir C. Hastings, Dr. Richardson, H. Ramsay, Esq., Dr. Stewart, Dr. Barker, Dr. R. Hall, Dr. Acland, Heckstall Smith, Esq., Dr. Robertson, Dr. Westall, Dr. Tupe, Dr. Symonds, and H. Ramsay, Esq. This resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. Robertson introduced the question: “Why sanitary measures are not always followed by a decrease in mortality.” He adduced various statistics to show that this was the case, especially alluding to scarlet fever, small-pox, and phthisis. The number of deaths from phthisis was from one-fourth to one-seventh of all who die. Two especial points were noticed: the great importance of attention to the skin, and the reluctance of many of the patients to admit fresh air into their dwellings, making them a compound of bad air, perspiratory odour, food, &c., boasting no pleasant ingredient to state its infinite variety. Allusion was made to the improvement in mortality from burns and scalds. The annual sacrifice in England from this cause was 2,841,—127 lives had been saved last year by proper precautions. The absence of vaccination to a great extent was also touched upon. Out of twenty-two cases in the Nottingham Hospital this year, five had contracted disease in the wards. The machinery for epitomizing reports of health throughout the country was considered imperfect; the musty pages should be prospected, and the precious ore extracted. No reliable data for connecting sickness with meteorological phenomena existed. In connexion with the necessity for light, air, and water, the experiments of Higginbottom, Ward, and others, were adduced. In economic matters, the hardness of water was stated to cost Liverpool an annual sum of 50,000l.

At the next meeting papers were read by Dr. Falconer; Dr. W. Budd, on “The Siberian Cattle Plague; or, the typhoid fever of the Ox;” Dr. Fleming, of Birmingham, on “The Treatment in Stoppage of the Bowels;” Dr. J. G. Davey, Northwood, Bristol, on “Life Insurance Offices and Suicides;” Dr. Henry B. V. Solomon, Esq., of Birmingham, on “Impairment of Vision of ancient date Cured by removal of a Recently Disorganized and Blind Globe;” Mr. Hitchman, of Leamington, on “A Case of Extensive Carbuncular Disease Cured without Alcoholic Stimulants.”

The annual dinner of the Association was held on Friday afternoon, and closed the proceedings of this meeting. On Wednesday evening, on account of the meeting of the Association, the Leamington Philosophical Society arranged for an experimental lecture, which was delivered by Mr. W. F. Barrett, of the Royal Institution. The subject of the lecture was Force. The correlation of the physical forces was demonstrated; powerful voltaic and thermo-electric batteries being employed as the sources of power. Also in honour of the presence of the Medical Association at Leamington, the inhabitants gave a *fête* at the Jephson Gardens, on Friday evening, at which the electric light was shown, and some really fine and costly fireworks displayed.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE congress at Durham, as will be seen by our advertising columns, will commence on the 21st of August, and be continued to the 26th inclusive. As this is the first appearance of the Duke of Cleveland since coming to the title, the nobility and gentry will doubtless give his Grace a hearty welcome. The duke will be

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installed as president by Lord Houghton and other ex-presidents, and the Mayor and Corporation, the officers of the University, and the dignitaries of Durham will offer their welcome; after which his Grace will deliver the inaugural address, and will be succeeded by the Rev. G. Ornsby, by a description of the Castle in which they are assembled, and examine its several peculiarities. At seven a public dinner will be held in the Castle, the Duke of Cleveland in the chair.

The next day will be devoted to a visit to the Earl of Scarborough, at Lumley Castle, then proceed to Chester-le-street, the antiquities of which will be discoursed upon by the Rev. H. Blane. Lanchester will be viewed; after which, St. Cuthbert's College.

On Wednesday, Mr. Gordon Hills will lecture upon Durham Cathedral and its monastic buildings, from measurements and plans recently made by him. The party will then proceed to Finchale Abbey, which will be explained by Mr. E. Roberts. Barnard Castle will be taken on Thursday, visiting Mr. Watson, a member of the Association; after which Staindrop Church will be visited and treated of by the rector, the Rev. Mr. Hodgson. The Association will then proceed to visit the President at Roby Castle, to be illustrated by the Rev. G. Ornsby, and the Rev. J. F. Hodgson.

Friday will commence by a visit to Tynemouth Priory, to be demonstrated by Mr. Sidney Gibson. Thence the party will proceed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where the Rev. Dr. Collingwood Bruce will illustrate the Castle, exhibit some antiquities in the Museum of Northern Antiquaries, and explain the ruins of Friars Monastery. Mr. G. Hodgson Hinde will then receive and entertain the Association.

Saturday, Brancepeth Castle and Church will be visited, by the kindness of Lord Boyne and Bishop Auckland. Darlington Church will be inspected, and the party then return to Durham, when the concluding meeting will be held in the new Town Hall.

Should it be possible, two or three supernumerary visits are proposed to be held, to inspect objects of interest in the neighbourhood.

HAARLEM AND UTRECHT PRIZE QUESTIONS.

THE Dutch Society of Sciences at Haarlem have this year proposed the following questions, the time for which will expire on the first of January, 1867:—

1. The exact determination of the heat produced by the combustion of the glycerides.
2. A better method than fractional distillation for separating mixed homologous bodies.
3. Researches on the diminution of temperature in the successive strata of the atmosphere, found to be not the same in different latitudes.
4. An illustrated memoir containing exact microscopical researches upon the formation and the development of the egg in the ovary of fishes and birds.
5. A complete monograph on the lichens of Pays-Bas.
6. The precise determination of the density and the dilatation of a mixture of water and methylic alcohol.
7. The exact determination, at different temperatures, of the density of at least five bodies soluble in water.
8. To discover, by means of microscopic researches, the cause of the regular non-development of a portion of the seeds of many plants.
9. The elimination of the error in volumetric researches caused by the condensation of the gases on the surfaces of the vessels employed.
10. The determination of the temperature of deep still water, such as lakes, at different depths from the surface.
11. A minute description, from new experiments, of the fecundation in as large a number of plants as possible belonging to the family of grasses.

The Haarlem Society of Sciences have also decided to publish a journal in French containing the memoirs that have been read before the society. The frequency of publication of the journal will depend on the number of memoirs presented. The editorship is entrusted to the perpetual secretary, Mr. E. H. Von Baumhauer, assisted by several Dutch savans.

The Society of Arts and Sciences at Utrecht propose the following questions, the prize for which will be a gold medal, or its value in money (about 620 francs). The replies are to be written in French, Dutch, German, English, or Latin, and to be sent before the 30th of November, 1866, to M. O. Von Rees, the Secretary of the Society, and Professor at the University of Utrecht:—

1. A memoir upon the value of sphygmography for diagnosis.
2. Upon the progress which the knowledge of the causes and laws of atmospheric electricity have made during the last twenty years.
3. Chemical and physiological researches upon the digestion of fresh-water fishes.
4. Chemical and physiological researches upon the digestion of reptiles.
5. Researches upon the development of one or more species of invertebrate animals, the history of which is not yet known; to be accompanied by figures illustrating the text.
6. A description, with illustrations, of the milk teeth of a class of rodent animals, called Sciurines.
7. A series of observations upon the quantity of water which evaporates from various soils and plants, under different circumstances.

NON-EXPLOSIVE POWDER.

ON Saturday week, some experiments were shown at Mr. Rendle's, Wimbledon Park, when Mr. Gale's process was very severely tested. Powdered glass is the substance used by him for rendering gunpowder non-explosive. According to the *Standard*, two pounds and a half of gunpowder were mixed with Gale's powder in a wooden box, in the centre of which was placed an ounce of gunpowder, which was entirely surrounded by the mixture. A match was passed down to the ounce of gunpowder, and it exploded without setting fire to the protected powder. Mr. Header, of Plymouth, writing to the *Mining Journal*, states that "almost any compact dry powder will, when mixed with gunpowder, render it non-explosive to the extent which has been exhibited before the public, that is to say, a slow match, or even a red-hot iron, may be applied to the surface of a mixture of this kind, and only the individual grains of powder actually touched by it will be exploded, the fire being incapable of communicating with the other portions in consequence of the intervening foreign matter." The substances mentioned by Mr. Header as possessing this preventive action are pipe-clay, chalk, gypsum, or any dry earthy powder, blacklead, powdered charcoal, and several others. With regard to the practical value of the process, he urges that the use of machinery necessary to sift many tons of gunpowder, besides involving great risk and danger, would, in some cases—on board ship for instance—be simply impracticable. "About one-sixth of the gunpowder is said to pass through the sieve, together with the anti-explosive material, consequently a few times using over and over again, will, by-and-bye, render the inexplosive material itself explosive." Mr. Header further objects that the accidental presence of any portion of the protective substance in the powder must interfere with its explosive force, and render its subsequent use liable to errors as regards range. Some experiments on this subject which have been communicated to us seem to prove that the addition of the protected powder to ordinary gunpowder has the effect of rendering the explosion more gradual. In the case of rifled arms, it is necessary that the explosion should be spread over the whole time that the projectile is in the barrel, so that the ball may be impelled by a constantly increasing force, and the whole of the powder may be burnt. With this object in view, the Armstrong powder is coated with lamp-black. With regard to the cost of Mr. Gale's process, it should be remembered that powdered glass costs only thirty shillings a ton, and the proportions by weight of the mixture which gives total protection are, one of powder to four of glass, while one of powder to one of glass gives absolute immunity from explosion, but combustion is not prevented. Dr. Ehrhardt's gunpowder was tried at the rifle meeting at Wimbledon, but with very indifferent success. It would appear to be neither valuable nor new. Mr. Horsley, in the *Chemical News* for August, 1862, p. 87, mentioned an explosive compound prepared by mixing three parts of powdered galls with nine parts of chlorate of potash. It will be seen that this is very similar to Dr. Ehrhardt's powder.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In a letter to the Paris Academy, Professor Silvestri, of Catane, gives some particulars of a terrible earthquake that occurred in the neighbourhood of Giarre, at ten o'clock on the night of the 18th of July. It has destroyed two hundred houses, killed sixty-four people, and wounded

nearly as many. The village of Fondo-de-Macchia, at the foot of Mount Moscarello, is reduced to a mass of stones. The most destructive effects of the earthquake have been over a space about a kilometre in area, in a longitudinal direction from Fondo-de-Macchia to the sea.

A WORK by M. Auguste Duméril, "On the Natural History of Fishes," has recently been presented by M. Milne Edwards to the Academy of Sciences.

WE have been favoured with the following note on a subject to which we drew attention a week or two ago: "Dr. Wollaston, from the time of his being a boy at school, was subject to this peculiarity of vision, that occasionally on looking at an object he saw only one-half of it, the object appearing to be divided in a vertical direction. He often conversed with me on the subject, and he gave some account of it in a paper communicated to the Royal Society. It was from the observation of his own case that he was led to adopt certain views as to the function of the optic nerve, which he gave to the world in the paper above mentioned. It was some time in the autumn of 1828 that he called upon me one morning, complaining of a sense of weakness in the left arm, which he suspected, and indeed which proved to be, the commencement of a paralytic affection. The paralysis gradually extended, and a train of symptoms ensued which it is unnecessary to describe, though it is right to mention that his intellectual faculties were unimpaired up to the very moment of his death, which took place on December 24, 1828. On examining the body after death, the following appearances were observed: The vessels of the pia mater contained more blood than natural. The ventricles of the brain contained from an ounce and a-half to two ounces of water. On exposing the right lateral ventricle, the thalamus opticus appeared of an unusually large size. On further examination it was found to be converted into a tumour of the size of a small hen's egg, and of a structure ostensibly different from that of which it is naturally, being more vascular, harder than the brain, and somewhat of a caseous consistence towards the circumference, soft, and in a half dissolved state and of a brown colour towards the centre. A thin layer of medullary substance covered the tumour in the upper part, but elsewhere little or no vestige of the natural structure of the thalamus could be traced. The right optic nerve seemed to be more expanded and broader than natural where it passes to the outside of the thalamus, and it was also of a brown colour. The lungs adhered universally to the pleura costalis, the adhesions being manifestly of long standing. There were no other marks of disease either in the chest or abdomen. The stomach was examined with the greatest care (according to Dr. Wollaston's direction), but nothing unusual was discovered in it. From the history of Dr. Wollaston's case, it is evident that the disease of the optic thalamus must have existed from very early life, and that it was probably congenital; and it is remarkable that for so long a period it should have produced no other symptom than that which has been above mentioned, and that in spite of it the activity of Dr. Wollaston's mind should have remained unimpaired. There was evidence that, immediately before his final dissolution, when he had been for a considerable time unable to articulate, his mind was still actively employed. The sudden occurrence of his paralytic affection is, I apprehend, to be explained in the following manner, the same explanation being applicable to many other cases of morbid growth in the brain: As the tumour increased in size, it at last so far encroached on the corresponding ventricle as to become a source of irritation to the lining membrane, causing an increased secretion of fluid from its surface."

THE last number of the *Journal de l'Ecole Impériale Polytechnique* contains the following papers: Catalan—"Memoir on the Theory of Polyhedrons." This paper was submitted in 1863 to the French Academy in competition for the Grand Prix de Mathématiques. The results given in the chapter relating to semi-regular polygons are elegantly stated and worked out, and they attracted the attention of the Academy. Some of them have, however, been already obtained by M. Lidonne and others. Collignon—"Researches on the Representation of the Earth's Surface on a Plane." In this memoir the author contrasts the various methods of projection now in use, and mentions the advantages which they severally possess. One chapter is devoted to the corrections to be made on account of the flattening of the earth. Pigeon—"Analytical Researches on the Semi-regular Polygons."

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Reech—"Theory of the Curvature of Orthogonal Lines." Bonnet—"Memoir on the Theory of Surfaces Applicable to any Given Surface."

THE seventeenth volume of the "Mémoires Couronnés et Autres Mémoires," published by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Belgium, has just been issued. It contains the following papers: Candèze, "On some New Elaterides;" Valérius, "On a new Electric Chronoscope with Rotating Cylinder, based on the use of the Diapason;" "Memoir on the Vibrations of Glass Threads, attached to a vibrating body at one end, and free at the other." Melsens, "Memoir on the Use of Iodide of Potassium in cases of Mercurial and Antimonial Poisoning;" Perrey, "Notes on the Earthquakes of 1863, with supplements for previous years, from 1843 to 1862." Volume xxxii. of the "Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers," contains the following papers: Caron, "Researches on the Chemical Composition of Steel;" Catalan, "On the Locus of a Point, the Sum of whose distances from two intersecting right lines is constant." Boule, "On an Electrobalistic Chronograph." Bède, "Researches on Capillarity."

THOSE of our readers, says *The Medical Times*, who meditate a visit to Germany this autumn, may have the option of attending several of the scientific congresses as well as the jubilee of the Vienna University, which is to be held in August. From September 18 to 21 the fortieth meeting of the German savants, physicians, and naturalists, will be held at Hanover. Professors Krause and Karmasch, who have the direction of the arrangements, announce that there is plenty of good and comfortable hotel accommodation, and that lodgings in private families can easily be got by communicating with them beforehand. Then, from August 28 to September 2, the Hungarian physicians and naturalists are to hold their eleventh meeting at Presburg, Drs. Kanka and Römer, the secretaries, will supply every information. There is also the second Veterinarian Congress, to be held at Vienna from August 21 to 26. Professor John Gamgee, of Edinburgh, will be a good person to consult by intending visitors.

ACCORDING to the *New York Tribune*, Judge Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Carbon County, Pa., has given 500,000 dollars for the establishment and maintenance of a college at Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania. A commission, at the head of which is Bishop Stephens, is already engaged in organizing a plan for the college. A tract of fifty-seven acres is also given as a site for the college buildings, and the trustees are not fettered in their action as to the kind of buildings to be erected, or such other arrangements as are necessary to carry out the munificent purpose of Judge Packer. Bethlehem is one of the loveliest villages in Pennsylvania. It is in Northampton County, on the south bank of the Lehigh River, at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and North Pennsylvania Railroads, eleven miles from the flourishing city of Easton, and fifty-one miles from Philadelphia.

DURING the severe storms of the 21st and 22nd ult., 50½ millimeters of rain fell in ten hours, according to the rain-gauge at the Royal Observatory at Brussels.

AT a recent meeting of the *Niederösterreichischer Gewerbeverein* Dr. Schwarzer gave an account of an apparatus constructed by Messrs. Siemens and Halske for determining the quantity of copper contained in a solution by comparing its colour with that of a standard solution. The apparatus consists essentially of two vertical tubes fixed side by side, in one of which is placed a piece of blue glass. The other tube dips into a larger tube, in the bottom of which is a piece of white glass. Light is reflected from a mirror through both these tubes. The substance to be analyzed having been dissolved in acid, a certain quantity of ammonia is added, until the well-known blue colour is obtained. The solution is then to be placed in the larger tube. By means of suitable mechanism, the frame carrying the two tubes is moved up or down, thus varying the thickness of the layer of the solution to be tested through which the light passes, until the depth of tint of the blue glass and of the solution appear to be the same. The length of the column may be read off on a scale, and the blue glass having been previously compared with a standard solution, the amount of copper in the fluid under examination may be easily estimated. In proof of the accuracy of this method, Dr. Schwarzer quotes some experiments in which the results are compared with those obtained by ordinary analysis. The variations are very slight. The same ar-

angement is also applicable to other cases where chromometrical analysis is used. We remember that a similar method was suggested to us some time back for ascertaining the depth of the colour of the sky, by comparing it with a column of a standard solution of ammonio-sulphate of copper, the length of which could be varied until the depth of tint corresponded with that of the sky. Care should be taken in the preparation of the ammonio-sulphate of copper, which is apt to deposit a sediment after some months' keeping. The subject has also been mentioned in the *Technologiste*, vol. xxvi., p. 521.

A most remarkable case of prolonged sleeping fits is given by Dr. Cousins, in *The Medical Times*. The patient, whose case was more fully reported in a previous number of that journal, still sleeps as long and profoundly as ever, although the first attack commenced five years ago. All the means at present employed fail to arouse him when asleep; and his friends state, that he has lately lost activity and energy. A table is given showing the waking and sleeping hours of the patient. The number of hours he sleeps ranges from 11 to 138, whilst the number of hours he remains awake averages about 6. On Nov. 28, he fell asleep at 10 P.M., awaking on Dec. 2, at 4½ P.M.; at 11 P.M., the same evening he again went to sleep, and did not awake till Dec. 7, at 3½ P.M.; the same night he went to sleep at 11, and awoke on Dec. 10, at 4 P.M.; he then slept from 11 that evening to 5 P.M. Dec. 16. Whatever time of the day the patient rises, he always feels tired and sleepy the same evening, and returns to bed about 10 o'clock. Several times his friends have endeavoured to keep him awake all night, and once with very great effort they accomplished it. Dr. Cousins remarks that this intense desire for sleep appears to be a very significant feature in the case. It is our daily experience that a general uneasiness or craving for repose supervenes after a period of waking activity; but, in the present instance, a few hours of cerebral existence are sufficient to exhaust the nervous system, and induce insupportable drowsiness. Another case of prolonged sleep was reported some time previously, by M. Blandet. Here the patient slept forty days, then fifty, and afterwards twelve months; but these extraordinary fits of torpidity were separated by long intervals of health. Although these occasional and prolonged attacks bear but little resemblance to the persistent nature of the affection in the former case, still the phenomena observed during the sleep are very similar. Both cases are characterized by complete insensibility which no external stimuli can overcome, by a languid and feeble circulation, imperceptible respiration, and the complete suspension of the evacuations.

SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ICE-DRIFTED CONGLOMERATES OF THE OLD RED SANDSTONE.

IN the month of May, 1841, Sir Henry, then Mr. de la Beche, Professor Phillips, and myself, were walking on the top of the cliff that overlooks Marloes Bay, in South Pembrokeshire. They talked about scratched stones in "the drift," and I listened to the conversation. Suddenly, it occurred to me, that as fossil shells, with all their delicate markings, were so well preserved in the Silurian strata under our feet, there was no reason why scratched stones might not also be fossilized in formations of far greater age than that of the surface beds with boulders that, even then, began to be spoken of as the "Glacial Period." I suggested the idea on the instant, and it was looked upon as a good and rather an original joke. But I never lost sight of the matter, and in 1854 I proved, to my own satisfaction and that of several other persons, the glacial nature of the Permian brecciated conglomerates of the centre of England, containing large erratic boulders and ice-scratched stones. In the previous year (I write from memory) I commenced the Geological Survey in Scotland at Dunbar, and when I arrived at the conclusion that the Permian conglomerates of Worcestershire were fossilized boulder clays, "my thoughts at once reverted to the more ancient Old Red conglomerates of Scotland," and I stated (*Quarterly Journal Geol. Soc.*, 1855, p. 187) "that they might afterwards turn out to have had a similar origin." This opinion I have occasionally repeated, both

in lectures and in printed papers, but till further proof turned up I shrunk from any assertion on the subject like that made with respect to the Permian rocks, feeling that a statement of this kind might be regarded as too indefinite to merit attention.* Now, however, additional proof seems to me to have turned up.

The Old Red Sandstone conglomerates of Kirkby Lonsdale and Sedburgh, in Westmoreland and Yorkshire, are similar in lithological character and geological position to those of the Lammermuir Hills. I have often looked for scratched stones in them, and this month, at odd times, have rigorously searched them, with the assistance of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Richard Gibbs, of the Geological Survey. The result is, that we have found many stones and blocks distinctly scratched, and on others the ghosts of scratches nearly obliterated by age and chemical action, probably aided by pressure at a time when these rocks were buried under thousands of feet of carboniferous strata. In some cases, however, the markings were probably produced within the body of the rock itself by pressure, accompanied by disturbance of the strata; but in others the longitudinal and cross striations convey the idea of glacial action. The shapes of the stones of these conglomerates, many of which are from two to three feet long, their flattened sides and subangular edges, together with the confused manner in which they are often arranged (like stones in "the drift"), have long been enough to convince me of their ice-borne character; and the scratched specimens, when properly investigated, may possibly convince others.

ANDREW C. RAMSAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF FOREIGN ACADEMIES

PARIS.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—July 24.—M. Le Verrier gave a description of the organization of the French system of meteorological observations, established under the auspices and with the help of the Minister of Public Instruction. The author first describes the means for forecasting the weather and the warnings which follow; next, the meteorological observations on the sea; third, the study of the climate in the French normal schools; and fourth, the study of inland storms in France.—A letter from M. Becquerel was read, upon a fall of hail observed on the 17th of July last, at Châtillon-sur-Loing. The writer remarks that at about two o'clock, at the hottest time of the day, a thunderstorm suddenly broke over the town, accompanied by a continuous noise, compared to a carriage running over the pavement. Hailstones then fell of a spheroidal shape, slightly flattened at the ends, and two or three centimetres in diameter. Sections of these stones showed an inner core of compressed snow, one centimetre thick, surrounded by several concentric layers of perfectly limpid ice; when cut in various directions no appearance of crystallization was seen in the icy layers. The sound is attributed to the formation of the hailstones, which fell as their increasing weight enabled them to overcome the resistance of the air.—M. Edmond Becquerel communicated the results of some additional experiments he has made on thermo-electric piles of sulphide of copper. The author shows that sulphide of copper has an electro-motive power more than double that of an alloy of antimony. The latter alloy could not be heated over 500° C., and then it would take about 14 couples to give the effect of a Daniell's cell; sulphide of copper can be heated far higher, and three of these couples can easily be made equal to the same cell. Within certain limits for every 100° C. applied to the sulphide of copper pile the electro-motive force nearly doubles itself. A pile of this kind made by Ruhmkorff, and having 30 elements, when raised to about 350° or 400° C. by gas jets, rapidly decomposed water and raised a little platinum wire to redness. No sensible diminution in the power of this thermo-electric battery was observed after it had remained in continuous action for a week.

M. Demarquay communicated a note, "On the Physiological Action of Carbonic Acid." The author states in this paper that carbonic acid exercises a stimulating action upon the surface of bodies, which is more marked the

* Agassiz long ago suggested the recurrence of cold periods coincident with poverty of life.

finer and more sensitive the skin. The action on the organs of sense and the digestive organs partake of the influence which is generally produced on the skin, consequently great excitement and nervous disturbance are the transitory phenomena caused by this gas. When the gas is injected into the veins, a large quantity is absorbed and rapidly eliminated, if the operation is cautiously conducted; when much is absorbed, the gas acts mechanically, producing a distension of the cardiac cavity, followed by death. When inhaled, carbonic acid does not produce the poisonous effects so often attributed to it; a mixture of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the gas to $\frac{3}{4}$ of atmospheric air can be breathed by animals for some time without any serious results, and by man for a time varying according to the susceptibility of the individual. Dissection showed that the state of the body after death from this gas was not the same as after death from inhaling carbonic oxide. Deaths from closed rooms, or fermenting vats, which are often ascribed to carbonic acid, are mainly caused by carbonic oxide. The author attributes the injurious effects of carbonic acid on the system to a necessary cessation of respiration. Respiration, consisting essentially in an exchange of gas between the blood and the air, this exchange can only be made, owing to physical laws, between gases of a different kind; when, therefore, carbonic acid is respired, it obstructs the action of the pulmonary organs, and consequently causes asphyxia. The author fears that carbonic acid will prove useless as an anæsthetic agent in surgical operations, its action being too transitory, and experiments on animals showed there would always be danger of asphyxia.

A memoir was read by Mr. Ch. Robin, "On an Experimental Demonstration of the Production of Electricity by Fishes of the Ray Species." The electric organ in these fishes is situated in the posterior half of the tail. The author obtained chemical and physiological effects from the electric discharge, the intensity of the discharge being found proportional to the quantity of the tissue included.—M. Wagner communicated a note "On the Influence of Electricity in the Formation of the Colours and Shape of the Wings of the Butterfly." The author states that he has proved—1. The existence of continuous electric currents in the wings of butterflies. 2. The possibility of producing changes in the colour and arrangement of the pigments by means of electric currents. 3. The possibility of electric currents inducing a kind of atrophy, and changing the form of the wing. The author intends to continue his researches on this subject.—M. Naquet sent a note, "On the action of Perchloride of Phosphorus on Thymotic Acid."—The action of zircon on the alkaline carbonates formed the subject of a note at this and the next meeting by M. Hiortdahl.—A paper was read by M. Trécul, "On the Amylaceous Matter in the Laticiferous Vessels of several Apocynées."—M. Dumas in presenting to the Academy the third volume of Lavoisier's works, made some interesting remarks, which are published in the *Comptes Rendus* on the works of the great chemist.—M. Kretz presented a memoir on "Elasticity of Machines in Motion."

July 31.—M. Fremy made a second communication "On his Researches on the Green Matter of Leaves." The present memoir shows that by the action of acids or bases chlorophyll undergoes a kind of saponification, splitting into a yellow body, which is neutral and crystalline, and into another, which assumes the most varied tints by the action of reagents, and which is a true acid, named by the author *phylloxanthic acid*. This acid is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and sulphuric and hydrochloric acids; the solution in the last two liquids, by concentration, turns green, red, violet, and then blue. Phylloxanthine, the neutral body, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether, crystallizing in yellow or sometimes red prisms, resembling bichromate of potash. This colouring principle is entirely different from that existing in yellow flowers; phylloxanthine becoming a fine blue tint by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid, whilst the yellow substance of flowers becomes of a red colour.—M. Naquet sent a note on thymotide, one of the bodies which are produced by the action of perchloride of phosphorus on thymotic acid.—A paper was communicated by MM. E. Millon and A. Commaille, "On the Affinity of Casein for Bases." The authors state that casein can be made not only to combine with a single base, but unite simultaneously with two oxides. Thus they obtained cupric-barytic casein, having a formula of $C_{108}H_{97}N_{14}O_{29} + 3CuO, 4BaO, 7H_2O$.

General Morin contributed a paper "On the

Means Employed for the Ventilation of Buildings, and the Prevention of an Excessive Temperature in the Upper Parts of Public or Private Rooms." M. Regnault made some remarks on this paper, describing the means adopted for ventilating the French International Exhibition of 1855, which was entrusted to him. For this purpose M. Regnault made use of the heating by solar radiation as a motive power for the removal of the vitiated air.—A memoir was read by M. Poirel "On the Construction of Works Exposed to the Sea."—M. de Pambour presented a fourth note "On the Theory of Water-wheels."—M. Jordan communicated a second geometrical memoir on his researches on the polyhedra.

M. d'Archiac presented a communication from Dr. Carpenter on the existence of organic remains in the Laurentian rocks of Canada.—M. Tournouër gave the result of observations he had made on the calcareous strata of the basin of the Garonne.—Another letter was received from M. Fouqué on the last eruption of Etna. This paper was accompanied by a map, made on a scale of 1:50,000, and showing the craters and chief points of interest in the eruption. Professor Silvestri, of Catania, also sent two letters on the same subject. The writer gives a complete analysis of the gases emitted from one of the *fumerolles*, and states that he has found 1 per cent. of carbonic acid near the craters Nos. 3 and 4; and 5 per cent. between the craters Nos. 5 and 6, in a crevasse which disengaged at the same time sulphuretted hydrogen and gave a deposit of sulphur around. The lava is stated entirely to have ceased flowing. The writer also gives an account of an earthquake on the 19th of July, which we notice in our scientific notes.—M. Robert communicated some critical observations on the supposed co-existence of man with the extinct species of pachyderms mammoths. The author, after a careful examination of the quarries around Chartres, gives his reasons for disbelieving in this supposition, finding the ground in the neighbourhood of the bones of the animals to be entirely composed of pieces of flint stuck together by a ferruginous substance. He thinks that the flint implements of Pressigny-le-Grand are of a modern date from the entire absence of any signs of alteration; the cracks in them appearing so recent that he is inclined to believe them not more than half a century old. Their exterior character is, he remarks, almost identical with some undoubtedly spurious specimens from St. Acheul. The author says that in 200 years' time a future generation may possibly be regarding the flints in our macadamized roads as the stone-weapons used by an ancient race, much as we now look upon the flint-implements of Pressigny.—M. Robin sent an addition to his note "On the Possibility of Lessening Respiratory Action."—M. Persoz communicated the close of the chapter on solubility in his second memoir "On the Molecular State of Bodies." No report is given in the *Compte Rendus* of this or of a memoir by M. Renault, "On the Nature of the Chemical Action Exercised by Light on the Haloid Salts of Copper."

PHILADELPHIA.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—Jan. 1, 1864.—Mr. P. E. Chase read a communication based chiefly on barometrical observations at St. Helena, and elucidating the relation of the height of the tides to atmospheric phenomena and the diurnal and annual motions of the earth.—Professor Coppée commended the subject of the "Danish Element in England" to the Society's attention, and made some remarks thereon.

Jan. 15.—Mr. Price read a paper "On the Family as an Element of Government."

March 4.—Mr. Chase made some further remarks on the alleged connexion between the variable rate of the earth's rotation and the mean temperature of given parts of its surface. He argued that the alternate acceleration and retardation of orbital velocity could produce no accumulation of heat to supply any loss that may arise from radiation into space, but that such variation of velocity must modify the distribution of heat throughout the day. He infers, from comparisons of observation with theory, that the rotation element of daily heat is least affected, and the solar element most affected, by extraneous causes such as moisture. The proportion of thermometric variation attributable to rotation is between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the average total daily variation.

April 1.—Mr. Chase made some remarks on the relation of gravity to magnetism. He referred to the great uniformity of the action of gravity at all times, and in all parts of the globe, as making it difficult to devise any crucial experiment that

could demonstrate its relation to magnetism. He, however, suggested that a needle, hinged at its point of support, with the two extremities nicely balanced, might help us towards such a demonstration, if careful experiments were tried to show the relative influence of gravity upon each extremity, both before and after magnetizing, and when subjected to artificial magnetism so as to produce various amounts of deviation from the normal dip and inclination. Centrifugal force, so applied as alternately to assist and oppose the effects of gravity, as in large fly-wheels revolving with various degrees of rapidity, might indicate variations of magnetic influence, that could be explained only by the conversion of gravity into magnetism, or *vice versa*.—Mr. Briggs exhibited specimens in illustration of the details of the new mode of converting non-resinous woods into paper by the application of soda at high temperatures.—Mr. Lesley described the succession of gales encountered by the Canada on her hundredth and longest voyage, from Liverpool to Boston.

April 15.—Mr. Chase made some additional remarks on the subject of terrestrial magnetism. He believes that all magnetism is a simple reaction against a force which disturbs molecular equilibrium, and that all the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism result from tidal and thermal changes in terrestrial gravitation.

May 20th.—Dr. Wilcox presented a memoir "On the Influence of Ether in the Solar System." The author endeavours to show the relations of ether to the zodiacal light, the seasons, and periodical shooting stars. He conceives that the ether in the solar system is in constant motion—that it performs a circulation from the sun's poles to the equator, and thence into the region of the planets, and, finally returning to the sun's poles, descends thereon in the form of vortices—that the shape of the mass as it advances into space is that of a huge plate, or, more precisely, a hollow cone, whose apex forms a highly obtuse angle at the sun's centre.—Professor Lesley gave some account of the Abbeville quarries, and commented on the evidence of the high antiquity of the human remains found in the diluvium. He mentioned that Dr. Ildefonso, of Rio Janeiro, had investigated the caves of the Provinces of Minas Duras and Santos, and that he had caused to be repeatedly counted the delicate layers of the lime deposit over the bone clay, produced by the seasons of rain and percolation from the surface through into the caves; there consequently was no deposit of alabaster, but in lieu of it a deposit of dust; and he declared that the number of the layers amounted to 20,000.

June 17.—Mr. Chase read a paper "On Some of the Most Important Effects of Lunar Action on the Atmosphere." He finds marked evidences of the same lunar action on the atmosphere as on the ocean, the combination of its attraction with that of the sun producing both in the air and water spring tides at the syzgies and neap tides at the quadratures.

July 15.—Mr. Chase read a note "On the Daily Aerial Tides Attributable to the Lunar and Solar Attraction and Variation in Temperature." The principal conclusions from the observations detailed in this paper are: 1. That the cumulative action of the sun upon the air and ether may possibly render the disturbing influence of its attraction upon the atmosphere even greater than that of the moon. 2. That in intertropical and medium latitudes the average daily barometric tide which is attributable to variations of temperature is smaller than the rotation tide. 3. That there is but one high and one low temperature tide in twenty-four hours. 4. That the daily temperature tide increases, while the rotation tide diminishes, as we approach the poles.

Sept. 16.—The papers read were: "On Prime Right-angled Triangles," by Mr. Lewis; "On the Comparative Fitness of Languages for Musical Expression, and on certain Primitive Names of God," by Mr. Chase. The languages investigated by Mr. Chase as to their capacity for musical expression are Italian, French, German, and English. His method is to select a number of the principal poets in each language, and to ascertain the number of sounds of each description in 10,000 syllables. The result is that English has the greatest number of distinct sounds, and Italian the least. Italian is the richest in vowels and liquids, German in nasals and gutturals, French in sibilants and labials, and English in dentals. In the expression of a given number of ideas, German uses the greatest number of sounds, and French the least.

October 21.—Mr. Chase, in a paper "On Terrestrial Magnetism as a Mechanical Agent," ad-

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duced further evidence in support of his views that atmospheric changes, whether of humidity, temperature, pressure, electricity, or magnetism, are purely mechanical, and that a single homogeneous ether may be both the source and receptacle of all the various forms of force. He thinks that the mechanical action of the sun's rays will be found to be the precise "occasional currents" which the Astronomer Royal supposes to be cause of magnetic storms.

December 16.—Professor Lesley described in detail the beds of lignite recently discovered in Middle Pennsylvania.—Mr. Osborne exhibited a portfolio of lithographic plates, and explained his process of copying maps and drawings by photo-lithography. Those of our readers who are interested in this subject we must refer to the "Proceedings," as the description of the process is too long for extract.—A claim signed "Torricelli" for the Magellanic Premium was submitted to the society, and on a ballot being taken it was unanimously decided that the premium should be bestowed on the claimant. The subject of the paper upon which the claim was based was "The Solar and Lunar-diurnal Variations of Magnetic Force and of Barometric Pressure." The President, on opening the sealed packet containing the name of the claimant, declared Mr. P. E. Chase to be the author of the paper signed "Torricelli," and the premium was adjudged to him accordingly.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA IN 1865.

PERHAPS nothing which aspires to the dignity of an Art or an artistic institution presents so many odd aspects, so many eccentricities of form and feature, as Italian Opera. Its outside absurdities are shocking to a sober common sense; its meannesses, aesthetically speaking, are numberless. Yet it lives, and with a vigorous life to which no other kind of drama can, for the moment, pretend. The complaint urged lately in these columns with such fatal force against the drama of plain speech does not, certainly, apply to the drama of music and song. This at least, in spite of its weaknesses, still interests people of the highest cultivation. They find in it, in some of it at least, poetry of the highest kind, produced in its intensest form; and they also find, to come a step lower down, rhetorical and pleasant entertainment, something which is really refreshing, as a relief and a solace amidst the troubles and excitements of a tremendously busy century. Our season that is just over has had its fair share of interest and pleasure in its way. It has not given us any very remarkable event to chronicle; no outbreak of before undiscovered genius; no revolution in artistic form; but there has been enough doing and done to signify life, if not progress—advance in some points, though there may be retrogression in others.

"Italian Opera," indeed, in the narrow sense of the term—the music of Italians, or sung by Italians—remains about where it was twenty years ago; perhaps we should say it has gone backwards, remembering what sort of singing and playing now goes on in Italian theatres, and what music has come from across the Alps since Donizetti died, and Rossini ceased to let the world have his work. But Italian Opera, using the words in their commoner sense—which is nearly the same as if one said simply Opera—has not been standing still. Three kinds of change, at the least, have been going on. First, opera has been extending its range—dealing with a great variety of dramatic forms. Secondly, its *personnel* is becoming cosmopolitan—the ranks of its performers being recruited from people of all nations. Thirdly, the art of singing has been degenerating. Of the vast resources and enlarged ambitions of modern opera we have been reminded by the production of the long-expected legacy of Meyerbeer, the last of a series of great works, which may be said to have added new provinces to the domain of music, and to have shown that there is scarcely any imaginable combination of dramatic ideas with which a composer of genius need fear to cope. The gradual disappearance of the tradition which made Italians the only legitimate executants of the musical drama, is sufficiently illustrated by the strange mixture of nationalities which we have seen for the few last seasons on the so-called Italian stage. Germany, England, France, Hungary, and America have produced or trained three out of four of the operative notabilities of the hour. The fact that the art of singing is retrograding is not equally self-evident; but this disagreeable conclusion is, we fear, irresistible when one considers the pre-

sent opera stage in this respect. If good singers are to be produced anywhere, it should be in these vast and rich western capitals, and there is no reasonable doubt that London and Paris do attract the highest talent that Europe can produce. The cry for good singers of every kind is incessant, but they come not, either for asking or paying. No one expects, indeed, that any amount of demand can create extraordinary natural endowments. We might stand (as Mr. Ruskin suggests we should do in the matter of Veroneses) "waving blank cheques in the face of all the nations," and not be any the sooner in finding another Lind or Malibran; but the one thing, which, when it has once been found out should be procurable, one would suppose, without extraordinary difficulty, is a right *method*. The case, however, is just the reverse of this. The world still produces plenty of fine musical organizations. "Phenomena" are getting quite common. But neither the phenomena nor the mediocrities can sing; they have not learnt. This, at least, is the rule. There are happily a few exceptions. Out of the crowd of aspirants whom the industry of opera managers collects every year "on approval," for the pleasure of English opera-goers, someone, every now and then, like Madame Fioretti, for instance, is found to be a true singer. The rest are convicted of incapacity before they have sung ten bars, for in ten bars any practised listener can tell whether the singer can or cannot deliver a vocal phrase properly. This is said assuming that the Italian method of using the voice is the right one, as being the one which develops its best powers to the best purpose. This once settled—and the point is now beyond discussion—it is strange that any singer, whether rich or poor in natural endowments, whose performance shows absolute ignorance of the true principles, should be allowed to pass by an educated audience. For it is as easy to distinguish right singing from wrong, in this sense, as it is to know whether a speaker drops his h's or not. An M.P. said rather maliciously the other day, *a propos* of workmen getting into Parliament,* that the House of Commons did not much mind whether a member talked good grammar or not; the audience at an opera house, or a majority of them, may be said in like manner not to mind, under certain conditions, whether an "artiste" can sing or not. The conditions are that the singer shall have either a tremendously loud or a tremendously high voice, or be a great actor or actress. Here, doubtless, is one of the roots of the matter. Concurrently with the almost total disappearance of the true Italian school in Italy there has come over the whole of Europe, apparently, an indifference to the question of vocal style. So that a certain kind of effect be produced, the listener is content. If the tones are full and bold he does not care whether it be German declamation or Italian singing. He forgets that the question between German and Italian is not merely whether a series of gasps and screams is more pleasant than a stream of flowing music; but whether we are to lose utterly a quantity of beautiful music, which was composed to be sung, and which must be put by if the instrument by which it was to be rendered be no longer cultivated. The whole of Rossini's music—indeed, the whole of the music written by Italians before Signor Verdi's time, comes into this category.

This loss we are already made to feel. Who is there, except one veteran of the old school, that can sing the music of *Almaviva*? How many respectable *Desdemonas* are to be found among the younger generation of sopranis? How many *Normas*? Already, too, with the waste of music, there has come the waste of voices. The old singing schools kept voices and singers flourishing for twenty or thirty years. The new ones leave half of the powers of the voice undeveloped, and destroy the remainder by violent use almost before the organ has come to maturity. For examples of these griefs we need not look very far. Madlle. Titiens is one of the queens of our opera stage, and rightfully so, in virtue of her splendid natural gifts, her intense energy, her magnificent power as an actress. But what would she have been if that grand voice had been disciplined into a capacity of giving adequate expression to the instincts of the actress. At the benefit which closed our opera season she appeared successively as *Norma*, as *Marguerite*, and as *Medea*. A splendid range of characters—but the *Norma*, as a display of vocal art, was an utter failure. Never did we hear the much sung "Casta diva" given so coarsely, so entirely

without finish, without light and shade. There was just enough attempt at expression to show what the singer intended to do if she could have done it. And then the *cabaletta*—every bar involving the slightest effort of vocalization had to be cut down, mended, simplified, till the familiar features of the well-known air were hardly recognizable. What a contrast this to the performance of a trained singer—Madame Galletti, for instance,* who is one of the happy exceptions alluded to above, and who, if our public has not entirely lost its appreciation of refined vocal art, must yet add an English reputation to her continental fame. Another lady, who is in the front rank of popular artists, is hampered not much less than Madlle. Titiens by her deficiencies as a vocalist. Madlle. Lucca, in spite of a certain refinement of manner rare among her countrywomen, and in spite of the charm of a most lovely voice, is quite ineffective in a *cantabile*. Her phrasing is strained, and full of effort. She sings as if she were trying to squeeze expression out of every individual note. So treated, a simple melody loses all its charm. Any reader who has heard her sing, or labour, through "Voi che sapete," and who remembers how that lovely song has sounded from the lips of singers of the better school, past or present, Madame Alboni or Madame Trebelli, will understand what we mean. It would be easy to multiply instances of great powers being limited, and great gifts more or less wasted, for want of the first indispensable accomplishment of a singer. The lack of tenors is too notorious. Almost every one that can be named lacks either the force required for great parts or the skill wanted for singing properly any parts at all. When Herr Wachtel had finished singing "Il mio tesoro," at a Crystal Palace concert, a few weeks back, a violoncellist in the orchestra was heard to observe, "Well, if I played like that, I should be discharged!" The singing certainly justified the remark. Still, while Signor Mario stays with us, we have at least one model of the purest and most refined art; point to to and we hope that he will not accelerate the day of his departure by again attempting parts so entirely beyond his present means as the *Prophète*. We have model baritones too, Signor Graziani, and Mr. Santley; but of basses of this calibre, none. For the present, then, we are forced to regard the vocal art as in its decline. But fashion has much to do with this, and fashion is a changeable thing. The turn may soon come; some happy chance—there is already such a prospect "on the cards"—may bring together a group of singers such as must perforce charm the world back to the true faith—a Patti-Trebelli-Mario-Santley quartet, for instance. Or the ear of mankind may by degrees weary of screams and shouts, and again demand to be fed with music. With which hope, faint but cheering, and with pleasant recollections of much grand music which has been given us during the past few months—"L'Africaine," "Medea," "Zauberflöte"—we take leave of Italian operas for the year 1865.

MUSICAL NOTES.

MR. MELLON has, as usual, come to the rescue of musical Londoners not on their holidays with his seventh series of Promenade Concerts. They began on Monday with the accustomed popular attractions. The first evening was an excellent specimen of a popular concert; but our readers will probably think a classical night better worth our reporting. These soberer evenings are to be held bi-weekly, on Mondays and Thursdays.

STRANGELY enough, just as most other music is over, there is announced for to-day, at the Crystal Palace, one of the most interesting performances of the season. M. Gounod's opera, "La Reine de Saba," is to be produced complete, but in the form of a "dramatic cantata." The warmest admirers of the composer's music always tell us that the "Queen of Sheba" is better than "Faust" or "Mirella." The introduction of Biblical personages into the play forbids its being done in England in its original dress, and there is not much present chance of its being given on the stage. The adaptation is called "Irene."

* This lady had, indeed, to transpose some of the music of *Norma*, but of all kinds of adaptation this is the most entirely harmless.

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* Mr. Layard, in addressing a meeting at the Working Men's College.

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TAYLOR'S (Bp.) Whole Works, with Life of the Author, and a Critical Examination of his Writings by Bp. Heber. New Edition, edited by Rev. C. P. EDEN. Fine Portrait, 10 Vols., 8vo, cloth extra, £3 5s. (pub. £5 5s.). [1864.]

TOWNSEND'S. The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT, arranged in Chronological and Historical Order, with Copious Notes on the principal subjects in Theology. 4th and best Edition, 4 thick handsome Vols., 8vo, cloth let., scarce, 24s. (pub. 34. 10s.). [1835.]

WATERLAND (DAN., D.D.) COMPLETE WORKS, with a Review of his Life and Writings, by Bp. VAN MILDER. 3rd Edition, with Copious Indexes. 6 Vols., 8vo, cloth, 24. [Oxford, 1856.]

WEBB'S (B.) SKETCHES of CONTINENTAL ECCLESIOLOGY, Ecclesiastical Notes in Belgium, the Rhenish Provinces, Bavaria, Tyrol, Lombardy, Tuscany, the Papal States, and Piedmont. Thick 8vo, 5s. (pub. 10s. 6d.). [Masters, 1848.]

London: R. D. DICKINSON, 92 Farringdon Street, E.C.

THE READER.

12 AUGUST, 1865.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Established 1830. Subscribed Capital £1,875,000, in 37,500 Shares of £50 each; paid up Capital, 750,000; reserve fund, £250,000.

Directors.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq.
Philip Patton Blyth, Esq.
John William Burmester, Esq.
Hugh C. E. Childers, Esq., M.P.
Coles Child, Esq.
John Fleming, Esq., M.P.
Frederick Harrison, Esq.
Edward John Hutchins, Esq.
William Champion Jones, Esq.
William Lee, Esq., M.P.
William Nicol, Esq.

General Manager—William M'Kewan, Esq.

Assistant General Manager—William Howard, Esq.

Chief Inspector—W. J. Norfolk, Esq.

Chief Accountant—James Gray, Esq.

Inspectors of Branches—H. J. Lemon, Esq., and C. Sherring, Esq.

Secretary—F. Clappison, Esq.

Head Office, 21, Lombard Street.

AT the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Proprietors, held on Thursday, the 3rd of August, 1865, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street, the following Report for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1865, was read by the Secretary.

W. CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Proprietors the Balance-Sheet of the Bank for the half-year ending 30th June last.

They have also to report that, after payment of all charges, interest to customers, and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts, the net profits amount to £106,821 3s. 1d., which, added to £18,629 12s. 3d., brought forward from the last account, makes a total of £125,450 15s. 4d. for appropriation.

The Directors have accordingly declared the usual dividend of 6 per cent., with a Bonus of 9 per cent., making together 15 per cent. for the half-year, which will amount to £111,790 8s. 4d., and leave £13,660 7s. to be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

They regret to announce the decease of their esteemed colleague Edward Huggins, Esq., and have to report that Edward John Hutchins, Esq., has been elected a Director in his stead.

The Dividend and Bonus (together £3 per share), free of income-tax, will be payable at the head office, or at any of the branches, on and after Monday, the 14th instant.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, JUNE 30, 1865.

Dr.				
To Capital paid up	£750,000	0	0	
To Instalments unpaid	105	0	0	
				£749,895 0 0
To Reserve Fund	250,000	0	0	
To Instalments unpaid	105	0	0	
				249,895 0 0
To Amount due by the Bank for Customers' Balances, &c.	10,904,272	4	11	
To Liabilities on Acceptances..	2,908,434	0	4	
				13,902,706 5 3
To Profit and Loss Balance brought from last account. . .	18,629	12	3	
To Gross Profit for the Half-year, after making provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts.....	284,800	2	4	
				303,480 14 7
				£15,205,985 19 10
Cr.				
By Cash on hand at Head-office and Branches	£1,531,962	13	4	
By Cash placed at call and at notice.....	1,008,924	0	0	
				£2,540,886 2 4
Investments, viz. :—				
By Government and Guaranteed Stocks	1,005,714	13	8	
By other Stocks and Securities ..	113,495	15	0	
				1,119,210 8 8
By Discounted Bills and Advances to Customers in Town and Country	11,163,912	15	10	
By Freehold Premises in Lombard Street and Nicholas Lane, Freehold and Leasehold Property at the Branches, with Fixtures and Fittings	132,305	1	11	
By Interest paid to Customers	74,213	11	0	
By Salaries and all other Expenses at Head-office and Branches, including Income-tax on Profits and Salaries	85,457	0	1	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.			
To Interest paid to Customers	£74,213	11	0
To Expenses, as above	85,457	0	1
To Rebate on Bills not due, carried to new account ..	18,368	8	2
To Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	44,716	3	4
To Bonus of 9 per cent.	67,074	5	0
To Balance carried forward	13,660	7	0
		£303,480	14 7

By Balance brought forward from last account .. £18,629 12 3
By Gross Profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts

284,800 2 4

£303,480 14 7

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing Balance-sheet, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) WILLIAM NORMAN,)
R. H. SWAINE,) Auditors.
JOHN WRIGHT,)

London and County Bank, July 27, 1865.

The foregoing Report having been read by the Secretary, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

1. That the Report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the Shareholders.

2. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Board of Directors for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company, and that a sum of £2,000 be added to their annual remuneration, to take effect from the 1st January last.

3. That the thanks of this Meeting be presented to William M'Kewan, Esq., and to the principal and other Officers of the Bank, for the zeal and ability with which they have discharged their respective duties.

(Signed) W. CHAMPION JONES, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously —

4. That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to W. Champion Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) P. P. BLYTH, Deputy Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

(Signed) F. CLAPPISON, Secretary.

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend, on the Capital Stock of the Company, at the rate of Six per Cent., for the half-year ending 30th June, 1865, with a Bonus of Nine per Cent., will be PAID to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21 Lombard Street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after Monday, the 14th instant.

By order of the Board,

W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.

No. 21 Lombard Street, 4th August, 1865.

GUN COTTON MANUFACTORY.

GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

MESSRS. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & CO.

THIS MANUFACTORY has been established for the purpose of preparing Gun Cotton, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron LENK. MESSRS. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & Co. are now able to supply Gun Cotton in its most improved form, either for the purposes of Engineering and Mining, or for Military and Submarine explosion and for the service of Artillery as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron LENK's Gun Cotton are the following:—

FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.

1. The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of Gun Cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder.
2. No smoke from the explosion.
3. Does not foul the gun.
4. Does not heat the gun to the injurious degree of gunpowder.
5. The same velocity to the projectile with much smaller recoil of the gun.
6. Will produce the same initial velocity of projectile with a shorter length of barrel.
7. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells, Gun Cotton has the advantage of breaking the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder.
8. When used in shells instead of gunpowder, one-third of the weight of the latter produces double the explosive force.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.

9. A charge of Gun Cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder.
10. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal.
11. Producing no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to health.
12. In working coal mines, bringing down much larger quantities with a given charge, and absence of smoke, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost.
13. The weight of Gun Cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder.
14. In blasting rock under water, the wider range and greater force of a given charge cheapen considerably the cost of submarine work.
15. The peculiar local action of Gun Cotton enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.

16. The weight of Gun Cotton is only one-sixth that of gunpowder.
17. Its peculiar localised action enables the engineer to destroy bridges and palisades, and to remove every kind of obstacle with great facility.
18. For submarine explosion, either in attack or defence, it has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder.
19. For the same purpose. From its lightness it has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks it to the bottom.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.

20. Where guns are close together, as in the batteries of ships and casemated forts, the absence of smoke removes the great evil of the firing of one gun impeding the aim of the next, and thus Gun Cotton facilitates rapid firing.
21. Between decks, also, the absence of smoke allows continuous rapid firing to be maintained. The absence of fouling and of heating is equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.

22. Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent Gun Cotton.
23. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before.
24. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn.
25. The Patent Gun Cotton has the peculiarity of being entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and is constant and unalterable in its nature.

MESSRS. THOMAS, PRENTICE, & CO.

are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and Governments, for Gun Cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form according to the diameter of bore required, and Gun Cotton match-line will be supplied with it. Instructions as to the method of using it in mines will also be supplied.

They are also prepared to manufacture the Gun Cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition.

Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentee through Messrs. PRENTICE & Co.

Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

DAY and SON (Limited). Capital, £100,000, in 16,000 Shares of £10 each. 10,410 Shares are already issued, with £5 10s. called up, and the remaining 5,590 Shares are now to be allotted and £5 10s. per Share called up thereon. A minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum is guaranteed by the late Proprietors to the satisfaction of the Directors for Three Years from January 1st, 1865. Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, together with the Report and Balance-Sheet presented by the Directors to the Shareholders on June 30th, may be had on application to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, 6 Gate Street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London, W.C.

DAY and SON (Limited). Capital, £100,000, in 16,000 Shares of £10 each. Disposed of as follows: Fully paid in advance of calls, 5,000 Shares in part of purchase; fully paid in advance of calls, 1,738 Shares to public Shareholders; with £5 10s. called up, 3,672 Shares, to public Shareholders—already issued, 10,410 Shares. The remaining 5,590 to be now allotted. Total, 16,000 Shares. £1 per Share to be paid on application, and £2 on allotment; a second payment of £2 10s. to be payable on November 1, 1865, making £5 10s. paid up; and it is not expected that any further call will have to be made; and, in any case, three months' notice will be given before making any additional call. Shareholders may pay in one sum the £5 10s. per Share which it is intended to call up, and remit the amount with the application for the Shares, and the guaranteed minimum dividend will reckon from the date at which the money is paid. They may also pay up the remaining £4 10s. in full at once, and receive thereon, from the date of so doing, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

The late Proprietors guaranteed, to the satisfaction of the Directors, a minimum dividend of 10 per cent. per annum on the called-up capital, for three years from January 1, 1865.

Directors.

Colonel F. B. Warde (late R. A.), Welwyn, Herts, Director of the Hammersmith and City, and of the Central Wales Extension Railway Companies.

J. W. Kaye, Esq., 59 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Owen Jones, Esq., 9 Argyll Place, Regent Street, London.

John St. Leger, Esq., Park Hill, Rotherham; and 7 St. James's Place, London.

Mr. William Day, Southside, Tuffnell Park, N., Managing Director.

Bankers—The London and County Bank, 324 and 325 High Holborn, W.C.

Solicitors—Messrs. Lake, Kendall, and Lake, 10 Lincoln's Inn, London.

Broker—Edward Hazlewood, Esq., Founders' Court, Lothbury.

Auditor—Edward Sandell, Esq., Public Accountant.

Manager of the Printing Business—Mr. Joseph Day.

Manager of the Artistic Portion of the Business and Secretary—Mr. John B. Day.

Places of Business—4 5 6 7 8 & 9 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; Twyford's Buildings, W.C.; German Gallery, 163 New Bond Street, W., London.

The Directors solicit Subscriptions for the remaining Share Capital of this Company; in so doing they would simply direct attention to the Report and Balance-sheet presented to the Shareholders at the First General Meeting, at which a Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared, and a considerable sum carried forward. This result from the actual working of the business, in a dull season and under the disadvantages incident to the first proceedings under transfer to a Company, fully justifies the most sanguine promises held forth in the original Prospectus.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares, together with the Report and Balance-sheet, can be obtained at the Offices of the Brokers and Solicitors, or of the Secretary, at 6 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C., at which latter place a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen.

Application for the remaining Shares to be made on the following form:—

To the Directors of Day and Son (Limited), 6 Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

Gentlemen,—Enclosed herein I forward to you the sum of —, and I hereby request that you will allot me — Shares in Day and Son (Limited), and I hereby agree to accept such Shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay or allow in respect of each Share allotted to me the sum of £2 on Allotment, and £2 10s. on the 1st November, 1865, and to pay such calls as may from time to time be made upon the Shares allotted to me; and I agree to become a Member of the Company, and to sign the Articles of Association when required by you; and I request you to place my name upon the Register of Members in respect of the Shares so allotted.

Name in full

Usual Signature

Profession or occupation

Residence in full

Date

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON—Royal Insurance Buildings, Lombard Street.

LIVERPOOL—Royal Insurance Buildings, North John Street.

AT the ANNUAL MEETING on the 4th inst. the following were some of the leading results disclosed:—

FIRE BRANCH.

The Premiums for the year 1864 amounted to .. £406,404
Being an advance over 1863 of 64,731
In the last seven years the Premiums have increased by over 130 per cent.

LIFE BRANCH.

The sum assured by New Policies in 1864 was .. £1,014,898
Yielding in New Premiums 32,798

The Actuary's Quinquennial Report to the end of 1864, with an Appendix, which can be obtained by the public on application, gives the result of the calculations made to ascertain with precision the amount of the Liabilities of the Company under its various engagements.

Premiums received first fifteen years, ending 1860 .. £80,225 3 9

Premiums received in five years, ending 1864 .. 110,819 12 3

The entire accumulation of Funds on the Life Insurance Branch on 31st December, 1864 .. 571,019 11 1

Being equal to 63 per cent. of the entire premiums received.

This is sufficient, even though the interest of money should only be 3 per cent., to provide a reversionary BONUS of £2 PER CENT. per annum to be Added to the Original Amount of every Policy entitled to participation.

LONDON.

The new building in London being completed and occupied, it is believed that the Company is now commencing a new epoch in its existence as a London office. Many things combine to show a probably large expansion of our already great business, which will exceed any anticipation which could have reasonably been formed of it some years since.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.

JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

August, 1865.